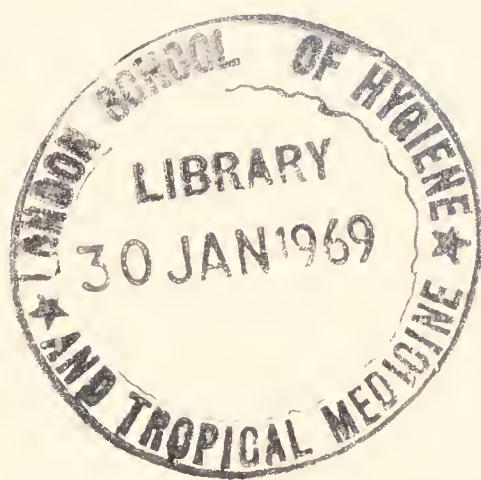


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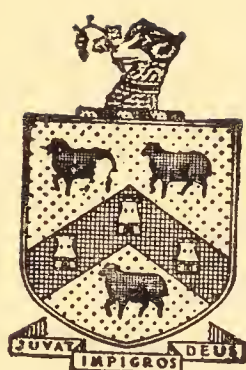








County Borough



of Huddersfield

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# ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

# HEALTH

OF

# HUDDERSFIELD

FOR THE YEAR 1962

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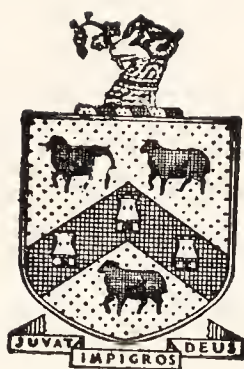
R. G. DAVIES

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

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County Borough



of Huddersfield

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ANNUAL REPORT  
UPON THE  
HEALTH  
OF  
HUDDERSFIELD  
FOR THE YEAR 1962

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R. G. DAVIES

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

COMMITTEES—31st December, 1962

## HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman John A. Bray)

Chairman: Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor A. L. Gardiner, J.P.

Alderman	J. Armitage, J.P.	Councillor	A. H. Graham
„	H. F. Brook	„	D. Graham, C.B.E.
Councillor	H. Ainley	„	L. Hirstwood
„	J. W. Braithwaite	„	R. Hutton
„	A. W. Firth	„	J. Mernagh
„	C. H. Frost	„	N. Paxman
„	J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	„	H. Rattigan
„	M. C. Gee		

## HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman John A. Bray)

Chairman: Alderman H. F. Brook,

Deputy Chairman: Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.

Councillor	H. Ainley	Councillor	M. C. Gee
„	J. W. Braithwaite	„	R. Hutton
„	A. W. Firth	„	L. Hirstwood
„	A. L. Gardiner, J.P.	„	J. Mernagh
„	J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.		

Dr. A. L. G. Smith

*(Medical Superintendent of the Storthes Hall Hospital)*

Mr. J. M. Beaumont

*(Representing the Huddersfield Executive Council)*

## CLEANSING AND HAULAGE COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman John A. Bray)

Chairman: Councillor J. Mernagh

Deputy Chairman: Alderman F. W. Fielding, M.C.

Alderman	Norman Day	Councillor	L. Furness
„	J. T. Gee	„	M. H. Goodier
Councillor	J. W. Braithwaite	„	H. H. Haigh
„	H. Brock	„	T. W. Hutton
„	J. J. Browne	„	W. E. Whittaker
„	A. W. Firth		

## HOUSING COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman John A. Bray)

Chairman: Councillor T. P. Cliffe, T.D., LL.B.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor M. S. Walsh

Alderman	M. L. Middlebrook-Haigh, M.B.E.	Councillor	F. Lawton
„	C. Stephenson	„	J. Mernagh
Councillor	C. H. Frost	„	N. Paxman
„	M. C. Gee	„	J. Sykes
„	R. Hartley	„	W. E. Whittaker

## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

R. G. DAVIES, M.D., D.P.H., Barrister at Law.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and  
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

R. Stalker, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Commenced 1/5/62)

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### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

M. Haynes, B.SC., M.D.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

(Combined duties in Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health and Mill Hill Hospital).

M. M. Bodoano, M.B., CH.B.

M. A. Hill, M.B., CH.B.

R. Williams, M.B., B.S.

### CONSULTANTS

(By arrangement with Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

Ophthalmic Consultant:

W. M. C. Gilmour, M.B., CH.B., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

J. H. Annan, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.

Aural Consultant:

W. M. S. Ironside, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.

Skin Specialist:

A. J. E. Barlow, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultant Chest Physician:

R. N. Walker, M.D., D.P.H.

### HEALTH VISITORS

Superintendent Health Visitor/ School Nurse:

Miss Muriel E. Porritt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Senior Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Miss Grace I. Callon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Miss Marion Hood, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Elsie M. Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Margaret Harris, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Phyllis Roebuck, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Nora Cannell, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Edith O'Sullivan, S.R.N., H.V.

Miss Lilian Nattrass, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Cynthia Clarke, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Dorianne Easter, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Wendy Raspin, S.R.N., H.V.

Mrs. Constance M. Sutton, S.R.N. (Acting)

Tuberculosis Visitor:

Mrs. Gladys M. Willshaw, S.R.N.

Temporary Clinic Nurses/School Nurses:

Fulltime 1

Part-time 5

Trainee Health Visitors:

Mrs. Dorothy Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., (transferred 24/9/62)

Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, S.R.N., S.C.M., (commenced 1/3/62)

Miss Joan Matthews, S.R.N., (commenced 13/3/62)



**DENTAL SERVICE (Jointly with School Dental Service)**

Senior School Dentist:

Alexander B. Shields, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

Dentist:

Thomas H. Madden (Registered Dentist)

Part-time Dentists:

N. G. Brierley, B.CH.D., L.D.S.,

W. M. Crowther, B.CH.D., L.D.S.

J. R. Woodhouse, B.CH.D., L.D.S.

Clerk/Dental Attendants: 3

**DAY NURSERIES**

Matrons—Leeds Road:

Mrs. I. M. Budd, S.R.N.

Milnsbridge:

Mrs. Margaret Dawson, R.F.N.

Southgate:

Mrs. Alice Gaiger, R.F.N.

Other Staff:

Deputy Matrons 3

Nursery Nurses 11

Student Nurses 16

Wardens 3

Domestic Staff 10

**DISTRICT MIDWIFERY**

Superintendent:

Miss Alicia Carroll, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Assistant Superintendent:

Miss Irene Heyworth, S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Midwives:

Mrs. Violet Poppleton, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. Shirley Rowley, S.R.N., S.C.M. (resigned 31/3/62)

Mrs. P. C. Pearson, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 1/8/62)

Miss W. L. Peace, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 19/10/62)

**HOME NURSING**

Superintendent:

Miss Alice S. Moore, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

Assistant Superintendent:

Miss Gladys Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

**REMOVAL OFFICER**

John H. Lee

**LABORATORY**

Bacteriologists:

M. A. Hill, M.B., CH.B.

R. Williams, M.B., B.S.

Laboratory Technician:

M. J. Lowis, A.T.M.L.T.

**PUBLIC ANALYST**

H. T. Lea & Mallinder, Analytical & Consulting Chemists

Analyst:

Raymond Mallinder, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Deputy Analyst:

John C. Harral, F.R.I.C.



## PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector:

Dennis Drake adef

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

Frank Ellam bde

Senior Housing Inspector:

Gwyn B. Owens bd

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:

John S. Iredale	cd'
Cecil Rhodes, D.P.A.	bd
John L. Moxon	bdef
Charles H. Wright	bd
Eric Wood (resigned 19/8/62)	cd
Peter Midgley	cde
Bryan D. Cowgill	cde
Peter Walker	c
Trevor Holt (resigned 6/5/62)	cd
Donald P. Kaye (transferred 29/4/62)	c
David Firth (transferred 1/4/62)	c

Temporary

Sidney Swift	bd
Paul Nellis (commenced 17/9/62)	c

Pupil Public Health Inspectors: 5

Disinfestation Officer:

George Tong (retired 28/2/62)

- a Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
- b Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board
- c Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board
- d Certificate of Meat and Other Foods
- e Smoke Inspectors' Diploma
- f Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute

## MENTAL HEALTH

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

C. Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

Frank Wood

Mental Welfare Officers:

Mrs. Ada L. Carter (resigned 31/8/62)

Peter Morris (resigned 23/6/62)

Donald Swift (commenced 25/4/62)

Deputy Mental Welfare Officer:

John H. Lee

Occupation Centre Teacher:

Robert T. Ruston

Nurse in Charge of Day Centre:

Mrs. Ruby E. Coull, S.R.N.

Warden, Fieldhead:

Stanley Dixon (commenced 1/8/62)

Assistant Teachers: 6

## CHIROPODY

Chiropodist:

R. M. Naylor, M.Ch.S.

## HOME HELP

Organiser:

Miss Phoebe England, S.R.N.

Home Helps:

144 part-time

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer:	Geoffrey Lunn
Deputy Ambulance Officer:	Llewellyn Whiteley
Shift Leaders:	4
Driver/Attendants:	31
Maintenance Staff:	3
Clerk/Telephonists:	4 (f)

### CLERICAL

Senior Clerical Officers:	Bernard Pilkington Miss Alice Berry Stanley Horn, A.C.I.S., A.C.C.S., A.R.S.H John L. Ellis, A.I.P.M.
Other Clerical Staff:	
Clerks	18
Shorthand Typists	4

### SUMMARY

	Full Time	Part Time
Medical Staff.....	7	2
Dental Staff combined with School Dental Service	5	2
Nursing Staff including Nurseries	70	22
District Midwifery Staff	9	—
Chiropody Staff	1	—
Inspectorial Staff	19	—
Mental Health Staff.....	13	1
Clerical Staff	26	—
Ambulance Staff	44	—
Rodent Operatives	2	—
Drain Flushers	2	—
Public Conveniences	8	1
Home Helps .....	—	144
Domestics	3	24
Others	2	4

The changes in the staff of the Health Department have been at a minimum during the year 1962, and apart from the Dental Service the staffing position has improved.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
HUDDERSFIELD.

November, 1963.

*Telephone No. Huddersfield 3641.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1962. This will be my last report to you, as I have now left the service of Huddersfield Corporation, but my successor, Dr. Turner, has kindly allowed me to present this preface to the Annual Report for the work during the last year in which I was in office.

Change of staff of the Health Department has been almost at a minimum during the year 1962, the overall staffing position, apart from the Dental Service, having improved. The post of Deputy Medical Officer of Health, which had been vacant for some little time, was filled by the appointment of Dr. R. Stalker, who took up duties on the 1st May, 1962. Two Mental Welfare Officers resigned during the year and one was appointed. Three trainee Health Visitors were taken on during the year, one of whom, however, had already been on the staff doing nursing duties.

At the end of the year Mr. Pilkington, the Senior Administrative Lay Officer, went off duty because of sickness. Mr. Pilkington did not subsequently return to duty and resigned in May, 1963. Mr. Pilkington had been with the Department for over forty years, commencing as a Junior Clerk. He had worked under the redoubtable Dr. Moore, Dr. Gibson, and more recently, Dr. Murdock and myself. Mr. Pilkington had at all times the good of the Department at heart, and I know he was always a loyal servant of the Medical Officer of Health.

Whilst this report was in the course of preparation, Dr. Gibson, who was Medical Officer of Health of Huddersfield for some twenty years, died in retirement in Northern Ireland. Dr. Gibson was Medical Officer of Health during the time of great change. He commenced duty during the depression of the 30's, when the Department was much concerned with the high infant mortality in the town. He subsequently saw the Department through the difficulties of the War, and later, through the great changes that came about after the National Health Service Act. Dr. Gibson had the satisfaction of seeing some of the measures he had instituted reduce both the infant mortality, and mortality from infectious diseases amongst children. He had, however, the disappointment of seeing some of the institutions he had helped to create and build up taken away from the Corporation in 1948, to be administered by the new Hospital authorities. However, he continued to be proud of these services, and up to the time of his retirement, still retained his working connection with the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Mill Hill.



Statistics show that the birth rate in 1962 has again risen, from 17.41 in the previous year to 18.88 per thousand of the population, the birth rate thus showing virtually a continual rise over the past five years. This reflects the overall national trend. It indicates that we can expect another bulge in child population in a few years' time, and the necessity, therefore, to plan accordingly. The illegitimate birth rate again shows a rise, the illegitimate live birth rate being 10.42 per cent of the total live births. This shows 2 per cent increase over the previous year, and a continued increase over the past five years, as in 1957 it stood just under 5 per cent. This rise is also in accordance with the national trend.

The increase in the illegitimate birth rate has been regarded by many people as an indication of the declining morality of our younger generation. At local levels many people have considered these figures as a slur on the morality of their particular town; at national level the figures and implications have been discussed by many eminent and varied personages. I have never considered it the duty of a Medical Officer of Health to moralise, only to deal with the facts as one finds them, and to try and help with any suggestions for assisting those affected by these facts. In my 1958 Annual Report, when the problem was only half that it was in 1962, I made the following comment, and I think it is even more true now that the problem may appear to be increasing - "That means that about one baby in every twenty born in Huddersfield faces the prospect of going through life without the support of a father, and, in some cases, without the love of a mother. These little illegitimate babies stand twice the risk of dying in their first year than do legitimate children. Even when they survive they have to face the psychological trauma in a world which, although much better than it used to be, still tends to be prejudiced against the illegitimate child. These children need all the help they can have from us and from all the other Departments in the Corporation if they are to grow up to full physical and mental Health." The mere statistical figure of the illegitimate birth rate being 10.42 per cent does not, of course, show where the problem lies. Much more detailed analysis of the figure would be needed to show whether the increase in the illegitimate birth rate is occurring more in the very young or the older age groups, in the unmarried or in the separated women, etc. It would seem, however, that this might be regarded as one of the changing social patterns of our time. Social patterns of marriage vary from community to community, and have varied from time to time in this country. If we are running into a pattern where more and more children are going to be born illegitimate, then the Health Department in particular, can make provisions to help both the mother and baby through its ante-natal services, its advisory health service and its nursery service.

The infant mortality rate shows an improvement on that of the previous year, the figure being the same as that in 1959; the perinatal mortality rate, which probably is one of the most sensitive indexes of pre-natal care is well down on the previous year, and is the lowest it has been for at least the last five years. The maternal

mortality was again, fortunately, nil. The death rate was slightly lower in 1961, but this figure was within normal fluctuation. Probably the outstanding feature in the mortality statistics is the continued increase in deaths due to cancer of the lung, in 1962, 55 men and 15 women, compared with 47 men and 7 women in 1961.

1962 from a weather point of view was not a particularly good year. The summer was somewhat cold and wet. However, the year ended as one of the worst on record. Early December saw severe fog giving way, as the year closed, to bitterly cold weather and heavy snow. The following Winter was one of the worst on record. Some people nationally, and perhaps locally, saw in the fogs of December 1962, the implication that the Clean Air Act had failed, and the Clean Air work was, as a result, a waste of time. However, it was a general impression locally in Huddersfield, and confirmed by figures for bigger areas, such as London, that the effects of the fog in 1962 were very much less severe on people with chest and heart complaints than was the previous great 'smog' of 1952. Thus the fogs of 1962, far from showing that the Clean Air campaign had had no effect, only went to show the need for more effort to reduce even further the dirty elements in smoke.

The number of home confinements again showed a rise, the number of actual cases attended by the district midwives being 458 compared with 426 in 1961. This was the highest number of home confinements for very many years, and is an increase of some 50 per cent over what it was at the time of my first Annual Report in 1957. 1962 was, in many ways, a crisis year for the District Midwifery Service. For many years the Huddersfield District Midwifery Service had run with three full-time midwives, and a varying number of pupil midwives who came to the Part II training school of the authority. Because of the increase in domiciliary cases, and because two of the midwives became sick together, there were periods during the year when the town was only covered by one qualified district midwife. In view of the difficult situation, the Council agreed to increase the establishment of qualified midwives, and we were fortunate in obtaining the services of some of the pupils who had qualified. This, together with a slight alleviation of work because of the reduction of the lying-in period from fourteen to ten days, has helped to ease the position. The staffing problem of the midwifery service has, however, undoubtedly given the Department much cause for worry during the latter part of 1962. As senior midwives get no younger, and if home confinements continue to increase, it will be a problem that will continue to be a cause for anxiety, and it will need careful watching for some time to come. The use of the Trilene Inhalers which were introduced three or four years ago has now considerably increased from five cases in 1961 to 103 cases in 1962, about one case receiving Trilene for every two cases receiving gas and air.

For Health Visiting, 1962 was a year of consolidation rather than of new projects. The specialist work commenced in the



previous year with diabetic patients, health education, liaison with hospitals, social work connected with venereal disease, the testing of the hearing of young people, continued to increase. The branch clinics previously set up continued to carry out useful work. Some disappointment was felt that the Bradley clinic was not open during the year, but it is hoped that both the Bradley and Crosland Moor Clinics will be opened in 1963.

The Department made a special effort with Health Education throughout the year. Numerous lectures were given by many members of the Department. Amongst other things there was a special evening arranged by three of the Health Visitors, who entertained West Indians in the town to discuss any difficulties which they had in which it was felt that the Health Department could assist. New arrangements were made for Nurses from the Royal Infirmary to visit and to be informed about various parts of the Department. Lectures were given to the Huddersfield branch of the National Association of Schoolmasters on First Aid for schools, and lectures were given in food hygiene, in conjunction with the Department of Biology at the Huddersfield College of Technology. As an experiment a special course was undertaken by the Deputy Medical Officer at one of the secondary modern schools in various aspects of Health Education including simple hygiene, smoking and sex education. It was felt by those who had a chance of observing the Course, both members of the Department and the school, that the experiment had been a big success. It is hoped that it can be expanded in the future.

The Home Nursing Service has continued to work quietly but efficiently during the year. Only two students took their Queen's training, but both were successful. Many district nurses are married and quite a proportion are only part time. This and other reasons, has given rise to a fairly large turnover of staff, which does not make for easy administration.

Probably one of the main features of the year was the smallpox epidemic that occurred in Bradford and its repercussions on the Health Department of Huddersfield. Because of the proximity of Bradford, and the fact that many people moved between the two towns, the news of the epidemic hit Huddersfield like a bomb. There was an immediate demand for vaccination, and great public anxiety was felt in all sections of the community. Some of the younger girls were particularly worried about contracting the disease - possibly they had heard that disfigurement might result. The result was that long queues of people formed outside the Health Department asking for vaccination. The Department took the view that because of the somewhat complex situation in Bradford, persons asking for vaccination should be vaccinated as long as supplies of lymph were available. Every effort was made to obtain lymph, and to try and arrange for its equable distribution between the Department and family doctors. When supplies were restricted the Department worked out, as best it could, priorities and vaccinated within those priorities until the situation eased.

In addition to vaccination, the Department also had very much work in tracing contacts, visiting contacts regularly, and giving second opinions for doctors who asked for them. For approximately a month the Department worked flat out, and even when outwardly the signs of activity had died down, there was still very much administrative work to be done to bring records, etc. up to date.

Compared with this colossal effort on smallpox vaccination, figures for other vaccinations during the year appeared comparatively quite small, but the routine vaccination against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus went on throughout the year. During May, with the introduction of oral vaccine, a special effort was made to get as many people vaccinated against poliomyelitis as possible. Considerable effort was put into the campaign which included evening clinics, special clinics for firms, schools and the College of Technology. As a result of this effort more than 9,000 received a first dose of the oral vaccine, and of these, 6,000 returned for a second dose, and nearly 5,000 for a third. With the exception of 448 courses which were given by general practitioners, all the doses were given by the Department. In addition to this, over 2,000 people were given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine after having previously had two doses of Salk, and 3,000 people were given a reinforcing dose after three doses of Salk. After the effort that was put into the campaign, the Department was somewhat disappointed at the number of vaccinations carried out, although the number was by no means small. However, when it is considered that these people, plus those people who had previously been immunised by the Salk vaccine, probably amount to 50 per cent of the population of the town, the result is encouraging. There have only been two cases of poliomyelitis notified within the Borough since 1959.

Following the report of the Royal College of Physicians on Smoking, the Health Committee gave permission for a clinic to be set up in the town to help people who wished to give up smoking. This was the first municipal clinic to be set up in the country following the publication of the report. With the exception of Salford, where the Medical Officer of Health had previously given advice to persons on smoking, Huddersfield was almost certainly the first in the field with its smoking clinic. The clinic was an immediate success, so much so that the original one session a week had to be increased. The clinic achieved almost national fame, and there were many enquiries from other authorities. How good Huddersfield's example was has been shown by the fact that since that time many other authorities have set up similar clinics. The clinics were run by a Medical Officer. Varieties of treatment and methods were used, ranging from discussion groups to drug treatment in certain cases, and more specific forms of therapy where the Medical Officer thought this was indicated. The other clinic which Huddersfield pioneered, that was the clinic for alcoholism, continued to function throughout the year, and to do useful work. This and the smoking clinic are two preventive clinics that the local authority service is admirably suited to. The persons who wish to come to them are often afraid



of the over-clinical atmosphere that they would find at a hospital. Particularly is this so in the case of an alcoholic, who is already exceedingly afraid of being considered mentally unbalanced. It is possible to get the alcoholic to come to the very informal atmosphere of the clinic, whereas any mention of hospital, particularly mental hospital, would make him shy off so that the chance of contact at a comparatively early stage is lost. Ideally these cases might go to their general practitioner, but they are so time consuming that it would be almost an impossible burden for the family practitioner to bear with his other duties. Needless to say, in the case of alcoholics, and to a very much lesser extent, the smokers, the ideal would be for a good liaison between clinic and hospital service, so that in some cases, where admission to hospital is necessary, there would be beds available, preferably in a general hospital, for any necessary treatment.

The end of 1962 saw the completion of the new Southgate Nursery. For months previously the poor little oasis of trees in Southgate had become more and more encroached upon by the various redevelopments, and the staff for the last few months worked under almost incredible difficulties in looking after their children. In the week before Christmas the new Southgate Nursery was unofficially opened, but the children will not go into it until some time in 1963. It is a handsome building, bright and airy, and should be in all ways as useful and pleasant as Southgate Nursery used to be.

The Home Help Service continues to carry out its highly useful and much needed duties. By far the greatest call on it is for the elderly people, although it is still used for midwifery and other cases. No new services have been established during the year, but some of the services comparatively recently introduced have increased greatly. This is particularly true of the laundry service for incontinent patients.

The Mental Health Service have now adjusted themselves to having community care as the keynote for their work, the Mental Health Officers helping to make as smooth a passage as possible for patients returning from hospital to a normal life. During the year the Council opened its first hostel for women who have been mentally ill, the Fieldhead Hostel, which opened quietly, and was just beginning to get into its stride by the time the year ended. Contrary to what was envisaged at the time of the Mental Health Act, the number of admittances of patients to hospital still showed an increase. There was also an increase in 1961. A part of the increased figure is due to patients being readmitted in increased numbers. These increased figures are a disappointment, and perhaps the only gratifying aspect is that the ratio of cases admitted under Order to informal admissions is now nearer equality than previously. The number of sub-normal and severely sub-normal patients awaiting admission to hospital has not changed much during the year, and Brook House continued to fulfil its allotted task of helping the mothers of severely sub-normal children by caring for these during the day.



The number of cremations carried out during the year was 1,690, a slight increase on the previous year, and of these, 1,072 were residents of the Borough. The percentage of persons being cremated is slightly less than in the previous year, but still remains at about 60 per cent.

The Ambulance Service has had its first complete year in the building. The better facilities provided at the Station have been much appreciated by the staff. The fact that all the vehicles are now housed in the Station in the warmth has greatly facilitated cleaning and maintenance.

The number of cases continues to rise, there being a total of 70,000 in 1962 compared with over 65,000 in 1961. There has been an increase in virtually every type of case carried. General cases were up by some 4,000, emergency cases by approximately 150, and accident, maternity and mental cases all showed a rise. The only decrease was in the transport of infectious diseases cases. In spite of the considerable rise in the number of cases carried, the total mileage run decreased from 231,000 in 1961 to 224,000 in 1962, the number of miles per removal being 3.39 in 1961 compared with 3.10 in 1962. This, of course, has only been brought about by careful administration and planning of the journeys run.

The Chiropody Service, which was inaugurated in May, 1961 had a full year's work in 1962. The number of domiciliary and clinic cases has steadily increased. The main emphasis is on the foot care of elderly people, although some school children are still seen from time to time. The fact that there is a large demand and only one chiropodist has meant some inevitable delay in treatment.

The work of environmental hygiene continued throughout the year. The routine duties of the Public Health Inspectorate continued throughout the year, the details being given in the body of the report. As I have said in many previous reports, this routine work, which often passes unobserved, is a most necessary part of the health services. Huddersfield has been fortunate in being able to keep the staff of all the branches of its Health Department under one roof, and this has been a great benefit to all sections, as information can be given freely between officers all working together. Perhaps the main emphasis of the environmental side during the year was in respect of Smoke Control Areas. The Department made a big effort to have put forward by the end of the year Smoke Control Areas covering very approximately one-third of the area of the Borough. It is too early as yet to really see the benefit from any such Areas, and it will be many years yet before the whole of the town has been covered, so that Huddersfield can say good-bye to the dirt and smoke that has hung over it for more than a century.

During the year three new public conveniences were completed at Deighton, Birkby and Crosland Moor. All three conveniences cater for men and women, and in two of them a bus stop is incorporated. All these conveniences are of light, airy design, and have very

distinctive architectural features. It remains to be seen whether the better architectural design and facilities will discourage the vandalism that has given the Health Committee so much concern when it has occurred in the conveniences in the Town Centre. In spite of repeated requests to the public, conveniences in the Town Centre are still the subject of wilful damage to doors, pipes, etc., not to mention the effects of the artistic and literary work of persons who see in the public convenience walls a very suitable place to display their talents.

During the year the large hole in the ground for the foundations of the new Health Department began to take on a different aspect as work proceeded. It would seem that there is every prospect that the Health Department will have new accommodation in the new Civic Centre in the not too distant future. It will then have accommodation equal to the best in the country.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the Chief Officers of the Corporation, not only for their assistance during 1962, but for the whole time I have worked with them at Huddersfield. I have always found them not only ready to help with the various ideas we put forward, but also ready to help during the times that the Department got itself into difficulties. I would also like to thank the Chairman and Members of other Committees and Sub-Committees who also helped the Department and myself during 1962 and previously.

Lastly, I would wish to express my particular thanks, as this is my last Report, to the Members of the Health Committee, who have listened very patiently to my various schemes and proposals, good and bad, over the last five years when I have been working at Huddersfield. I have at all times received a patient hearing from them, help and courtesy. Finally, may I be permitted to thank the Chairman, Alderman Browne, who has been my Chairman the whole time I have been at Huddersfield, for the great help he has given the Department and myself during all the time I have been there.

I would also wish to take this opportunity of thanking the staff of the Health Department, and wishing them and my successor every success in the future.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. G. DAVIES.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962

Situation of the Borough:	Latitude varies from 53°36'28"N. to 53°41'40"N Longitude varies from 1°43'26"W. to 1°53'36"W
Elevation:	Varies from 150 feet to 1,246 feet above sea level.
Area of the Borough:	14,147 acres.
Population:	1931 Census—113,475. Estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1962—131,050.
Density of Population:	9.27 persons per acre
Number of Inhabited Houses:	1931—31,650
Number of Inhabited Houses (According to Rate Books):	1st April 1963—46,118
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers:	1931 Census—32,109
Rateable Value of the County Borough 1st April 1963	£4,001,644
Estimated product of a 1d. rate: (1963/1964).	£16,300
Live Births	
Number .. .. .	2,475
Rate per 1000 population .. .. .	18.88
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births .. .. .	10.42
Stillbirths	
Number .. .. .	35
Rate per 1000 total live and still births .. .. .	13.94
Total Live and Still Births.. .. .	2,510
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) .. .. .	58
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths .. .. . per 1,000 total live births	23
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .. .. .	23
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. .. .	27
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) .. .. .	17
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) .. .. .	15
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) .. .. .	29
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) ..	
Number of deaths .. .. .	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births .. .. .	Nil
Death rate—all causes .. .. .	13.81



VITAL STATISTICS OF HUDDERSFIELD DURING THE YEARS 1913 - 1962 (inclusive)

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	NETT BIRTHS			NETT DEATHS		
		Number	Rate	At all ages		Under one year of age	
				Number	Rate		
1913	110,882	2196	19.50	1664	14.77	227	103
1914	112,265	2030	18.08	1649	14.69	227	112
1915	112,265	1935	17.29	1830	16.35	212	109
1916	115,390	1906	17.20	1674	15.11	198	103
1917	107,969	1650	15.29	1431	13.29	132	80
1918	105,818	1575	13.35	1762	16.65	158	100
1919	105,346	1519	12.66	1692	15.81	144	95
1920	112,301	2102	18.02	1497	13.37	169	80
1921	116,776	2049	17.60	1481	12.72	178	87
1922	111,900	1827	16.38	1469	13.17	137	74
1923	111,600	1752	15.75	1404	12.62	126	72
1924	111,800	1627	14.32	1587	13.97	159	97
1925	112,000	1631	14.61	1494	13.38	112	69
1926	111,900	1559	13.98	1424	12.77	90	58
1927	112,100	1574	14.09	1667	14.92	117	74
1928	113,000	1537	13.65	1495	13.27	102	66
1929	113,100	1439	12.77	1688	14.98	114	79
1930	113,100	1531	13.33	1527	13.29	85	56
1931	114,300	1398	12.27	1570	13.78	86	62
1932	114,000	1335	11.75	1447	12.74	70	52
1933	114,000	1297	11.42	1711	15.06	64	49
1934	114,500	1435	12.58	1539	13.49	84	59
1935	115,000	1397	12.19	1597	13.93	63	45
1936	115,300	1441	12.30	1651	14.10	91	63
1937	123,030	1543	12.78	1724	14.28	94	61
1937 For rates	121,173						
1938	126,240	1769	14.13	1643	13.12	117	66
1938 For rates	125,630						
THE RATES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS ARE CALCULATED ON THE FIGURES FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL							
1939 Birth rate	126,600	1606	12.73	1769	14.06	115	72
1939 Death rate	126,200						
1940	123,000	1541	12.57	1924	15.70	115	74
1941	122,590	1577	12.91	1862	15.24	130	80
1942	120,000	1712	14.04	1708	14.01	148	86
1943	117,700	1905	16.24	1751	14.93	98	51
1944	115,990	2196	19.00	1650	14.27	95	43
1945	115,560	1835	15.93	1769	15.36	97	53
1946	121,560	2271	18.74	1777	14.67	113	50
1947	123,960	2555	20.68	1812	14.67	137	54
1948	127,400	2189	16.92	1712	13.23	72	33
1949	128,300	1965	15.37	1888	14.77	67	34
1950	129,600	1942	15.04	1772	13.72	51	26
1951	128,000	1928	15.11	1925	15.09	46	24
1952	127,400	1861	14.66	1690	13.31	45	24
1953	127,200	1759	13.85	1592	12.54	50	29
1954	127,600	1783	14.04	1597	12.58	46	26
1955	127,600	1827	14.30	1808	14.24	41	24
1956	127,600	1867	14.63	1786	13.99	38	20
1957	127,600	1930	15.12	1726	13.53	39	20
1958	128,100	2019	15.76	1824	14.23	37	18
1959	128,500	2121	16.51	1636	12.73	49	23
1960		2261	17.67	1710	13.24	58	26
1961		2301	17.97	1740	13.24	58	26

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES		Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 25 years		25 and under 45 years		45 and under 65 years		65 and upwards	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	1	2	—
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3. Syphilitic disease ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	36	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	19	4	16	8
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	55	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	32	10	19	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	15
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	4
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	77	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	29	27	44	54
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	4
16. Diabetes ...	4	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	96	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	20	24	75	126
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	244	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	89	18	150	126
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	9	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	12
20. Other heart diseases ...	91	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	14	18	75	130
21. Other circulatory diseases ...	24	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	20	38
22. Influenza ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
23. Pneumonia ...	32	36	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	19	31
24. Bronchitis ...	55	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	17	5	36	20
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	17	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	13	5
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	6	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	7	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	4	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	6	11	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	74	78	17	11	1	1	—	—	1	1	4	3	13	12	38	50
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	14	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	2	1	3	2	3	3
34. All other accidents ...	19	23	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	5	11	17
35. Suicide ...	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	4	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	907	903	31	27	6	2	1	2	9	6	29	31	278	164	553	671

## CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH

The Table headed "Causes of, and Ages at, Death" gives details of the principal causes of deaths at all ages.

There is a decrease of 10 in the total deaths registered compared with the figure for 1961, but the greater decrease in the death rate is due to the fact that the Registrar General's estimate of population has increased by over 1,000.

The diseases showing the highest number of deaths at all ages during the year were exactly the same as in the previous five years, namely:—

1. Coronary disease.
2. Vascular lesion of the nervous system.
3. Other heart diseases.
4. Various types of neoplasm.

Amongst the defined neoplasms, Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus had again the highest figures - 55 in men and 15 in women. Unfortunately, these figures show an increase on the figures for 1961, which were 47 in men and 7 in women.

Bronchitis, fortunately, was much lower than in 1961, the figures being 55 in men and 26 in women, compared with 81 in men and 48 in women in 1961.

It is pleasing to be able to report that the number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis was lower, being 8 in men and 2 in women, compared with 12 in men and 5 in women in 1961. As in previous years, the main effects of deaths from coronary disease fell on men, there being 244 male deaths, compared with 146 female deaths. Unfortunately, both these figures are higher than the figures for 1961.

### Area Comparability Factors

The Area Comparability Factors for this County Borough, as notified by the Registrar General, are 1.05 for Births and 1.01 for Deaths.

### Male and Female Deaths

There were 907 deaths of males, and 903 deaths of females, being a decrease of 5 males and 1 female. This is in contrast to the increase of 65 males and 41 females reported in 1961.

The diseases with higher mortality in males were:—

			M.	F.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	8	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	36	13
—Lung bronchus	..	..	55	15
Coronary disease, angina	..	..	244	146
Bronchitis	..	..	55	26
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	17	6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	14	10



The diseases with higher mortality in females were:—

	F.	M.
Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	1	—
Lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	85	77
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	5	3
Diabetes .. .. .	8	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	151	96
Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	13	9
Other heart diseases .. .. .	153	91
Other circulatory diseases .. .. .	45	24
Influenza .. .. .	2	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	36	32
Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	7	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	9	6
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	9	7
Congenital malformations .. .. .	11	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	78	74
All other accidents .. .. .	23	19
Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	2	—

## Cancer

The number of deaths from Cancer, including leukaemia and aleukaemia was 324, compared with 269 in 1961 and 305 in 1960.

The following Table shows the various sites of cancer given as the main cause of death on death certificates during 1962:—

	Males	Females
Malignant neoplasm — STOMACH	36	13
„ „ LUNG, BRONCHUS	55	15
„ „ BREAST	—	23
„ „ UTERUS	—	12
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	77	85
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	5

## Heart Disease

There were 656 deaths from heart disease, a decrease of 31.

## Vascular lesions of nervous system

There were 247 deaths - a decrease of 2 on the previous year's figure.

## Pneumonia, bronchitis and other non-tuberculous respiratory diseases

Deaths from these causes numbered 164, being a decrease of 99 on the previous year's figures.

DEATH BY MURDER

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Fracture of the skull and bruising of the brain	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	1	—	—	1

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Fall	M	—	—	—	—	3	3
	F	—	—	—	2	10	12
Shock and cardiac failure from extensive burns of the trunk and limbs accidentally sustained by falling into the fire at her home.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	1	—	—	—	1
Acute pulmonary embolism from deep venous thrombosis following fracture of the left femur sustained when she fell in a shop in Huddersfield.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1
Toxaemia from first degree burns of the trunk, limbs and face accidentally sustained when her clothing caught fire by being in contact with an electric fire at her home.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1
Shock and cardiac respiratory failure. The result of extensive second degree burns accidentally sustained when her clothing caught fire at her home.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	M	—	—	—	—	3	3
	F	—	1	—	3	12	16



## DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS — THE ROAD

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Motor cycle combination collided into victim on the highway.	M	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1
Accidentally knocked down by a motor vehicle whilst crossing the highway.	M	—	—	1	1	2	4
	F	—	—	—	1	2	3
Motor car in which victim was, collided into another motor vehicle.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	2	—	—	2
Extensive fractures of the base of the skull with contusions and lacerations of the brain accidentally sustained by falling out of a trolley vehicle cab on to the highway and being struck by a passing motor car.	M	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collided with a motor tanker whilst riding a motor cycle on the highway.	M	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rupture of the liver and multiple injuries accidentally sustained.	M	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injuries to scalp and brain whilst driving a motor car on the highway.	M	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cycle which victim was riding collided with a motor vehicle.	M	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor cycle driven by victim was involved in a collision with a pedestrian on the highway.	M	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fracture of the base of the skull and to multiple injuries (Motor accident.)	M	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidentally knocked down on the highway by a motor van.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	M	—	—	7	2	3	12
	F	1	—	2	1	3	7

## DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS AT WORK

Fall	M	—	—	—	1	1	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	M	—	—	—	1	1	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—

## DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Chronic myocardial failure associated with myocardial infarction old rheumatic mitral disease and accelerated by shock from extensive superficial burns there being no evidence to show how the burns were sustained.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1
Anoxaemia from carbon monoxide poisoning there not being sufficient evidence to show the circumstances under which carbon monoxide was inhaled.	M	—	—	2	—	1	3
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1
Asphyxia by drowning sustained by falling into a river.	M	1	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anoxaemia from carbon monoxide poisoning - Accidental death.	M	—	—	—	1	1	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Found drowned.	M	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fracture of the neck of the left femur sustained by accidentally falling on the highway..	M	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coronary insufficiency due to coronary atheroma accelerated by carbon monoxide (Domestic coal gas) poisoning accidentally sustained.	M	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute cardiac failure caused by acute respiratory failure following cerebral anoxia after inhalation of carbon monoxide being accidentally inhaled.	M	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fall from bedroom window probably during an epileptic fit or coma. Misadventure.	M	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardiac respiratory failure the result of an overdose of barbiturates (medinal) there being insufficient evidence to show the circumstances under which the barbiturates (medinal) came to be taken.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1
Knocked down by train on the railway.	M	1	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardiac respiratory failure following carbon monoxide (domestic coal gas) and barbiturates poisoning there being insufficient evidence to show how she came to inhale the carbon monoxide or take the barbiturates.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1
Asphyxia following and due to pressure on the face and neck.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	M	1	—	3	2	5	11
	F	—	—	—	1	3	4

## DEATHS BY SUICIDE

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Overdose of barbiturates whilst balance of mind was disturbed.	M	—	—	—	2	—	2
	F	—	—	—	2	1	3
Inhaling carbon monoxide (domes- tic coal gas) whilst balance of mind was disturbed.	M	—	—	1	3	—	4
	F	—	—	2	2	—	4
Did kill oneself by hanging whilst balance of mind was disturbed.	M	—	—	—	1	1	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemorrhage due to carotid artery division.	M	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Did kill oneself by drowning whilst balance of mind was distur- bed	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1
Killed herself by inhaling carbon monoxide (domestic coal gas).	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	M	—	—	1	7	1	9
	F	—	—	3	4	2	9

# INFANT MORTALITY (NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE)

Causes of death	1st day	2nd day	3rd day	4th day	5th day	6th day	7th day	1st w'k	2nd w'k	3rd w'k	4th w'k	Under 1 m'nth	1/2 mos.	2/3 mos.	3/4 mos.	4/5 mos.	5/6 mos.	6/7 mos.	7/8 mos.	8/9 mos.	9/10 mos.	10/11 mos.	11/12 mos.	Total	
																								1962	1961
Asphyxia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Spina Bifida .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Prematurity .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Meningo-encephalocoele .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rhesus Incompatibility .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Multiple Congenital Deformity .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anencephalic .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Anoxia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imperforate Anus .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital oesophageal atresia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idiopathic Subdural Haemorrhage .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Polycystitis Kidneys .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Haemorrhagic Nephritis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hirschsprung's Disease .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	17	6	9	4	1	1	—	38	—	4	1	43	4	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	58	60

INFANT MORTALITY (NETT DEATHS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS OF THE BOROUGH)

WARD	1st day	2nd day	3rd day	4th day	5th day	6th day	7th day	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	under one month	1/2 mos.	2/3 mos.	3/4 mos.	4/5 mos.	5/6 mos.	6/7 mos.	7/8 mos.	8/9 mos.	9/10 mos.	10/11 mos.	11/12 mos.	Total	
																								1962	1961
HUDDERSFIELD WEST NEWSOME BIRKBY CROSLAND MOOR LINDLEY LOCKWOOD LONGWOOD MARSH MILNSBRIDGE PADDOCK	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	7
HUDDERSFIELD EAST ALMONDBURY DALTON DEIGHTON FARTOWN NORTH CENTRAL SOUTH CENTRAL	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	17	6	9	4	1	1	—	38	—	4	1	43	4	1	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	58	60



WEATHER REVIEW

IT WAS SUNNY BUT COLD IN 1962

By S. Morris Bower

The last two years have seen a return to more normal conditions after the warmest year in eighty in 1959 and the wettest year in a century in 1960. Results for 1961 were much closer to the average and 1962 has followed a similar pattern.

It may be that the series of mild and wet years is drawing to its close, and that we are returning to the old-fashioned régime of severer winters and brighter summers.

Air temperature in the last two years taken together works out exactly at the hundred years' normal. Mean temperature in 1961 gave a deviation of 1 deg. F. above normal, while 1962, at 46.3 deg. F., is the same amount below.

TEMPERATURE

1962			Deg. F.	Normal	Deviation
Jan.	..	..	38.8	37.4	+ 1.4
Feb.	..	..	38.0	37.8	+ 0.2
March	..	..	35.3	40.4	— 5.1
April	..	..	44.3	44.8	— 0.5
May	..	..	49.3	49.8	— 0.5
June	..	..	56.2	55.9	+ 0.3
July	..	..	57.4	58.7	— 1.3
Aug.	..	..	56.4	59.1	— 2.7
Sept.	..	..	53.5	54.8	— 1.3
Oct.	..	..	49.9	47.9	+ 2.0
Nov.	..	..	40.9	42.1	— 1.2
Dec.	..	..	35.0	38.3	— 3.3
Year	..	..	46.3	47.3	— 1.0

January and February of 1962 were mild, but March was the coldest for fifteen years. With the exception of June, which just managed to beat its temperature target, there were no further warm months until October which was rather late for a summer holiday. The year closed with further cold weather; December was almost as cold as its name-sake in 1961.

In spite of a welcome preview of summer when the mercury ran up to 70 deg. F. on April 25th, summer temperatures were poor and the warmest days only mustered 77 deg. on June 7th and 8th. We recorded nothing in the eighties. There was, however, a little aftermath of 75 deg. F. on September 2nd.

## COLD NIGHTS

Night minimum temperatures in the air were also generally low. The coldest nights gave minimums of 21 deg. (eleven Fahrenheit degrees of air frost) on March 3/4 and 18 deg. (fourteen Fahrenheit degrees of air frost) on December 24/25 and 25/26.

The exposed thermometer on the ground fell lower and gave extreme readings of 8 deg. on March 3/4 and 3 deg. (twenty-nine Fahrenheit degrees of ground frost) on December 24/25. Ground frost occurred on 110 nights (Fahrenheit readings) against a normal of ninety-four.

## TEMPERATURE

1962			Deg. C.	Normal	Deviation
Jan. .. ..			3.8	3.0	+ 0.8
Feb. .. ..			3.3	3.2	+ 0.1
March.. ..			1.8	4.7	— 2.9
April .. ..			6.8	7.1	— 0.3
May .. ..			9.6	9.9	— 0.3
June .. ..			13.4	13.2	+ 0.2
July .. ..			14.1	14.8	— 0.7
Aug. .. ..			13.6	15.1	— 1.5
Sept. .. ..			11.9	12.6	— 0.7
Oct. .. ..			9.9	8.8	+ 1.1
Nov. .. ..			4.9	5.6	— 0.7
Dec. .. ..			1.7	3.5	— 1.8
Year .. ..			7.9	8.5	— 0.6

The year 1962 was remarkably sunny, particularly on high ground. There were excesses of 23 hrs. in January, 28 in April, 20 in June and 42 in December. The principal deficit was 40 hrs. in July - unfortunately a holiday month. The sunniest day was June 7th with 14.3 hrs. Total sunshine at 1,377 hrs. is 130 hrs. above normal and compares favourably with 1,443 in 1959 and 1,533 in 1955.

## SUNSHINE

1962			Hrs.	Normal	Deviation
Jan. .. ..			63.7	41	+ 23
Feb. .. ..			66.2	50	+ 16
March.. ..			107.1	97	+ 10
April .. ..			153.0	125	+ 28
May .. ..			170.5	157	+ 13
June .. ..			201.8	182	+ 20
July .. ..			122.0	162	— 40
Aug. .. ..			160.4	149	+ 11
Sept. .. ..			104.6	114	— 9
Oct. .. ..			104.0	86	+ 18
Nov. .. ..			48.5	51	— 2
Dec. .. ..			74.7	33	+ 42
Year .. ..			1,376.5	1,247	+ 130

Pressure was highest in February and lowest in January. January and August were the wettest months, and January was the most stormy with winds reaching gale force (38 m.p.h.) and over on nine days. The gales of February 12th with gusts to 84 m.p.h. locally will be remembered; these were followed by further gusts to 78 m.p.h. on the 16th.

## PRESSURE

1962			Ins.	Normal	Deviation
Jan.	..	..	29.08	29.95	—0.15
Feb.	..	..	30.21	29.92	+0.29
March..	..	..	29.92	29.89	+0.03
April	..	..	29.98	29.91	+0.07
May	..	..	29.95	29.98	—0.03
June	..	..	30.16	30.11	+0.05
July	..	..	30.00	29.97	+0.03
Aug.	..	..	29.90	29.92	—0.02
Sept.	..	..	29.91	30.02	+0.11
Oct.	..	..	30.15	29.91	+0.24
Nov.	..	..	29.94	29.90	+0.04
Dec.	..	..	30.01	29.84	+0.17
Year	..	..	29.99	29.93	+0.06

Rainfall is extremely close to the hundred years' normal. The wettest day was April 2nd and gave 1.25in. Rain fell on 218 days, and tended to be frequent during the holiday months. Snow (which is included as rainfall) fell on thirty-eight days (normal thirty) and lay on the ground on twenty-five mornings (normal twenty-six). Thunder was heard on sixteen days, against a normal of nineteen.

## RAINFALL

1962			Ins.	Normal	Deviation
Jan.	..	..	4.95	3.55	+1.40
Feb.	..	..	2.94	2.88	+0.06
March..	..	..	1.79	2.65	—0.86
April	..	..	4.51	2.25	+2.26
May	..	..	2.87	2.45	+0.42
June	..	..	1.00	2.39	—1.39
July	..	..	2.75	3.01	—0.26
Aug.	..	..	5.09	3.25	+1.84
Sept.	..	..	3.43	2.74	+0.69
Oct.	..	..	1.84	3.78	—1.94
Nov.	..	..	1.40	3.45	—2.05
Dec.	..	..	3.33	3.60	—0.27
Year	..	..	35.90	36.00	—0.10

Over the country the year has given the following comparative totals of rainfall and sunshine:

Year		Rain (ins.)	Sun (hrs.)
London	..	22.40	1489
Exeter	..	23.93	—
Ross-on-Wye..	..	21.74	1404
Mkt. Harborough	..	20.64	—
Derby..	..	20.20	—
Keele	..	28.03	1301
Manchester	..	29.96	1319
Hudd. (Oakes)	..	35.90	1377
(Ravensknowle)		27.14	1166
Rotherham	..	18.55	1297
Grt. Langdale	..	122.64	—
Glasgow	..	38.24	1387



## STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

Manager of the Huddersfield Employment Exchange.  
Mr. Hood.

The following article appeared in the local press and, as it is felt it gives information regarding the state of employment in this area, it is included for the information of the readers of this Annual Report.

### HUDDERSFIELD'S JOBLESS FIGURE BELOW THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

The overall steady state of the industry in the Huddersfield district is reflected in the figures of the Ministry of Labour for unemployment and the filling of vacancies during the past year.

At the time when there is much talk of increasing unemployment in various parts of the country and of a drift of labour from the North to the South of England, Huddersfield's position, so far as work is concerned, is very heartening.

The Ministry's figures do not lead to the impression that the employment position in the district has worsened appreciably during the year. Generally speaking, the unemployed register in the district has usually had just over 1,000 men and women on it.

In relation to the insured population of the district, this has given Huddersfield a percentage usually among the lowest in Yorkshire and certainly below the national average.

## DRASTIC REDUCTIONS

The Commonwealth Immigrants Act, which came into force during the year, resulted in a drastic curtailment in the numbers of coloured people coming to Huddersfield in search of employment. There is still some movement in coloured workers, but today they are immigrants who usually have been working in another part of the country and have come to Huddersfield looking for fresh work.

On the other hand, there are also a number of coloured people who have left Huddersfield for work in other towns.

Up to a few months ago, the coloured population were responsible to an appreciable extent for Huddersfield's unemployment register containing as many names as it did.

The numbers on the register have remained pretty much the same, but today there are more white people on it. To that extent the unemployed situation has deteriorated.

An improvement in the state of wool textiles towards the end of the year is indicated in the short-time working figures. There was a distinct drop in the numbers of both men and women who were temporarily stopped at the time of the Ministry's latest counts.

The building trade locally has maintained its impetus throughout the year very well. The situation has been helped by a number of large contracts in operation—such as the new hospital projects at Lindley and at St. Luke's.

The future in the Huddersfield district is quite reasonable. With its diverse industries, there appears little likelihood of the district suddenly being hit to an alarming degree by a slump in one particular industry.

## REPERCUSSIONS

Yet it must be appreciated that a worsening in one industry has its repercussions in others. It is true to say, however, that the labour position has tightened.

Employers are inclined to be a little more selective, and some may not not be as tolerant of slackness, bad time keeping and inefficiency as they were some years ago.

And firms that are indifferently managed and lacking in drive and initiative are feeling the draught of competition.

It is in such an atmosphere that the New Year has opened, calling for alertness and application to duty from the top executive to the newest apprentice.

The following tables give details of Huddersfield's unemployed and the numbers who were placed in new jobs in 1962:

1962	Wholly unemployed		Temporarily stopped	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
January ...	704	199	74	90
February ...	763	220	60	91
March ...	809	230	135	143
April ...	767	260	108	113
May ...	766	289	68	145
June ...	722	286	36	86
July ...	731	272	72	83
August ...	760	226	1	—
September ...	755	312	112	138
October ...	748	310	54	63
November ...	751	310	48	73
December ...	773	299	29	43

1962	Men	Placings		Vacancies unfilled	
		full-time	Women part-time	Men	Women
January ...	203	92	10	344	245
February ...	206	120	23	269	228
March ...	214	129	13	300	238
April ...	194	119	7	314	240
May ...	226	127	13	297	386
June ...	224	126	16	309	390
July ...	175	113	11	271	379
August ...	123	102	11	230	339
September ...	134	90	8	226	314
October ...	174	120	30	213	327
November ...	158	128	8	196	385
December ...	159	139	12	204	314

## CARE OF MOTHERS & YOUNG CHILDREN

### ANTE-NATAL CARE

#### Ante-natal Clinic

This Clinic and Relaxation Classes are held at Greenhead Clinic, 22, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield.

The following figures give details relating to attendances made at this Clinic.

No. of sessions held by Medical Officers .. .. .	108
No. of women who attended during the year .. .. .	645
No. of new cases .. .. .	476
Total No. of Attendances during the year .. .. .	3406

#### Maternity Beds

The number of hospital maternity beds provided in Huddersfield is:—

Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	15
Princess Royal Maternity Home	57
St. Luke's Hospital	33
Total	105

### HOME CONFINEMENTS

During the year the Medical Officer of Health was asked to furnish reports on the home conditions of 221 patients before their application for admission to hospital was considered.

In addition, where it was not found possible for the patient to remain in hospital for a period of 10 days after confinement, the District Midwives were asked to attend. During the year they were asked to attend in 160 cases.

Both these figures are an increase on the figures for 1961.

### MATERNITY OUTFITS

A supply of these outfits is kept at the Greenhead Clinic, 22, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield.

### CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

Owing to the comparatively short distance to be covered between any home in the Borough and the local hospitals, facilities for dealing with premature infants in the home have never been developed. When a premature infant is born in the district the practise in operation is to remove the child immediately to hospital.

The following figures give details of the premature live and still births notified as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area:—

#### Number of premature live births notified

(a) In hospital	172
(b) At home	15
Total	187

#### Number of premature stillbirths notified

(a) In hospital	23
(b) At home	1
Total	24

The number of premature live births notified showed an increase of 21 on the previous year, and the premature stillbirths an increase of 3.



# PREMATURE BIRTHS

Weight at Birth	(1)	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILL BIRTHS		
		Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in hospital (17)	Born at home (18)	Born in nursing home (19)
		Total (2)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (3)	Survived 28 days (4)	Total (5)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (6)	Survived 28 days (7)	Total (8)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (9)	Survived 28 days (10)	Total (11)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (12)	Survived 28 days (13)	Total (14)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (15)	Survived 28 days (16)
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1500 gms. or less)		19	9	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4lb. 6 oz. (1500-2000 gms.)		37	3	32	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2000-2250 gms.)		30	1	26	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5lb. 8 oz. (2250-2500 gms.)		86	2	84	9	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		172	15	147	12	-	12	3	-	2	-	-	-	23	1	-



## CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

During the year the cases of 7 expectant mothers were referred to the Medical Officer of Health asking for financial assistance.

The social aspects were carefully considered and as it was felt that one of the girls would be better away from Huddersfield during the latter stage of her pregnancy arrangements were made for this girl to be admitted to a Home outside the town.

The Corporation makes a grant of £300 each to the following two Homes for unmarried mothers:—

- (i) The Huddersfield Mission, Queen Street, Huddersfield.
- (ii) St. Katharine's Hostel, King's Mill Lane, Huddersfield.

During 1962 the following cases were dealt with at these Homes.

Name of Home	Maternity Beds available	No. of Admissions	Average length of stay
Huddersfield Mission	9	35	Ante-natal 6 weeks Post natal 6 weeks.
St. Katharine's Hostel	8	25	Ante-natal 6 weeks. Post-natal 6 weeks.

## FAMILY PLANNING

The Birth Control Clinic was first opened in October 1948 at the Health Department, Huddersfield and held its last session in this building on the 17th August 1955.

A Family Planning Clinic was opened on the 7th September 1955 at the former Day Nursery, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield. When this building was renamed Brook House, and used for the day care of very severely mentally handicapped children, the Family Planning Clinic was transferred to the premises known as Greenhead Clinic, 22, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield.

The Clinic is run under the auspices of the Family Planning Association, but the Corporation provide the building and service free of charge. They have, when requested, made a grant of £50 per annum to the Association.

The Chairman of the Health Committee is Chairman of the Huddersfield Branch of the Family Planning Association, and three other members of the Health Committee also serve on the Committee of the Association. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Committee, and the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health is President of the Branch.

The Clinic is held

every Wednesday—2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.  
every Wednesday—6.0 p.m.—8.0 p.m.  
(except the 2nd Wednesday of the month)

## LIST OF CLINICS

### MATERNAL WELFARE

Held at the Greenhead Clinic, 22, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield

<b>Ante-Natal Clinic:</b>	Monday afternoon 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Thursday afternoon 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
<b>Relaxation Classes:</b>	Tuesday afternoon 2.30 p.m.

### FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

Held at the Greenhead Clinic, 22, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield

Every Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
Every Wednesday evening 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.  
(except the 2nd Wednesday evening in the month)

### CHILD WELFARE

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield

<b>Child Welfare Clinic:</b> (Including Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics)	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
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Also held at

- (i) Greenhead Clinic, 22 Greenhead Road, Huddersfield.  
Every Tuesday morning, 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon
- (ii) The former Brackenhall Day Nursery, Sheepridge, Huddersfield  
Every Tuesday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- (iii) Southfield, Daw Royds, Almondbury, Huddersfield.  
Every Wednesday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- (iv) The Grove Place Chapel Sunday School, Long Lane, Dalton.  
Huddersfield.  
Every Thursday afternoon, 1-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.

### POLIOMYELITIS

Every Thursday afternoon 2 p.m. to 4-15 p.m.

### ANTI-SMOKING CLINIC

Held at the Greenhead Clinic, 22 Greenhead Road, Huddersfield

Tuesday and Friday evenings  
(By appointment)

## SPECIAL CLINICS AT WHICH MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CASES ATTEND

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield

<b>Dental Clinic:</b>	Monday to Friday: Morning: 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon Afternoon: 1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Saturday: 8.45 a.m. to 12 noon
<b>Orthopaedic Clinic:</b>	Wednesday: 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
<b>Skin Clinic:</b>	2nd Thursday in each month from 2 p.m.

### PHYSIOTHERAPY AND ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

Held at the School Health Centre,  
Physiotherapy Department, Colne Street, Aspley, Huddersfield

<b>Physiotherapy:</b>	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday: 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday: 1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
<b>Ultra Violet Ray Clinic:</b>	Monday and Thursday: 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

### CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

No. of Centres provided	.. .. .	5
No. of sessions held during the year	.. .. .	396
No. of children who first attended and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age	.. .. .	1504
Total No. of children who attended during the year	.. .. .	4203
No. of attendances during the year made by children under 1 year of age		8745
	1 but under 2 years	2087
	2 but under 5 years	2970
	Total	13802



## CHILD WELFARE

The routine work of the Department was completely disrupted during the early weeks of the year, owing to the Smallpox epidemic in Bradford. The Medical and Health Visiting staffs were fully occupied in visiting Contact cases and in working in the vaccination Centres. During this period, of necessity, only urgent visits were paid and it was not always possible to conduct the Child Welfare Clinics in Ramsden Street.

In the early part of the summer, normal working was again disorganised when the staff was engaged in the Oral Poliomyelitis vaccination campaign. Work returned to normal by midsummer and it was then possible to maintain a routine visiting schedule.

During the year the overall attendances at the clinics have increased.

The figures show that the attendances at the Central Clinic have slightly decreased—in 1962, 6043 children attended as opposed to 6558 in 1961. The attendances at the four Branch Clinics, Brackenhall, Dalton, Almondbury and Greenhead totalled 7759. There has been an increase in the figures for each clinic.

It is hoped that during the course of 1963 Clinics at Bradley and Crosland Moor will be opened.

During the year the routine testing for deafness of children under the age of five has continued to increase. Many mothers, other than those who have children “at risk” or who live in the Birkby area, have availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the weekly clinic which is held at Ramsden Street.

A total of 243 children under two years old were tested and eleven of these were retested. Three of this number were referred for investigation. In the age group of 2—5 years, 128 children were tested, six were retested and 19 were referred for investigation. The Phenylketonuria test has again been carried out on all babies aged 4 to 6 weeks and no positive results have been obtained.

### Vital Statistics.

The Birth Rate during the year has followed the Pattern of the last few years and has continued to rise. The rate was 18.88 as compared with 17.41 in 1961. The number of live births in the Borough was 2475

A pleasing fact is that the Infantile Mortality Rate, after increasing steadily in the past few years to 27 in 1961, has dropped to 23 in the present year. But the number of deaths occurring in the first week of life has remained relatively the same. In 1961 the number was 36 and in this year it is 38.

The number of stillbirths has, however, decreased from 45 in 1961 to 35 in 1962.

58 children under the age of twelve months died during the year. 5 deaths occurred during the period between one and four weeks, and fifteen deaths between the ages of one month to one year.

Of the remaining 38 infants who died in the first week of life, 23 died within 24 hours of birth.

Twenty three babies were premature and three of these had associated congenital defects. In 5 of the cases there were abnormalities during pregnancy or childbirth but the remainder of the pregnancies appear to have been normal.

5 full term children died from congenital defects.

It is noted that 12 of the 38 deaths occurred in the first pregnancies and 8 in second pregnancies.

In 4 cases the families of the children lived in one room and in 9 other cases the housing was very unsatisfactory.



In 15 cases the mother worked outside the home during the pregnancy.

An analysis shows that once again a large proportion of mothers in the oldest age group lost their children. But it is interesting also to note that the same number of deaths occurred in the age group of mothers aged 20—25 years. This is probably accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of mothers having their first baby were in this group.

Age group of Mothers	Number of Deaths
Under 20 years	6
20—25 years	12
26—30 years	4
31—40 years	12

The 5 infants who died over the age of 1 week and under 1 month all succumbed to infections.

Of the remaining 15 children who died over the age of 1 month, 10 died from infections of which 8 were respiratory and 2 were intestinal. 2 died from congenital malformation and 1 from prematurity.

#### **Maternal Mortality Rate.**

No maternal deaths occurred during 1962.

#### **Examination of three year old children.**

There was a slight increase in the number of three year old children brought for examination. The number examined was 1156. It is interesting to note that 930 of these children had been vaccinated against smallpox. This is a result of the high vaccination rate of all age groups during the early weeks of the year.

The number of children found to be requiring treatment for various defects was 209.

## EXAMINATION OF THREE YEAR OLD CHILDREN

No. of Children Examined .. .. 1156

					Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
MALNUTRITION	..	..	..	..	—	—
UNCLEANLINESS	..	..	..	..	—	3
SKIN CONDITIONS—						
Ringworm—Head	..	..	..	..	—	—
—Body	..	..	..	..	—	—
Impertigo	..	..	..	..	—	—
Warts	..	..	..	..	1	—
Eczema	..	..	..	..	11	20
Minor Injuries	..	..	..	..	—	1
OTHER SKIN (Non T.B.)		..	..		8	14
EYE—						
Blepharitis	..	..	..	..	1	—
Conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
Squint	..	..	..	..	21	12
Defective vision		..	..	..	4	2
Keratitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
Corneal Opacities		..	..	..	—	—
Other Conditions	..	..	..	..	2	1
EAR—						
Defective hearing		..	..	..	—	8
Otitis Media	..	..	..	..	3	3
Other conditions		..	..	..	1	—
NOSE AND THROAT—						
Enlarged Tonsils	..	..	..	..	11	61
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	1	10
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non T.B.)	..				2	62
Adenoids	..	..	..	..	2	—
Tonsils and Adenoids	..	..	..	..	—	—
Defective Speech	..	..	..	..	2	27
Defective teeth	..	..	..	..	55	34
HEART DISEASE—						
Organic	..	..	..	..	—	—
Functional	..	..	..	..	5	31
Anaemia	..	..	..	..	—	—
Hernia	..	..	..	..	2	7
Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	—	—
LUNGS—						
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	—	3
Other Non T.B.	..	..	..	..	2	10
NERVOUS SYSTEM—						
Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	1	—
Chorea	..	..	..	..	—	—
Other	..	..	..	..	—	20
ORTHOPAEDIC DEFORMITIES—						
Rickets	..	..	..	..	—	—
Pes Planus	..	..	..	..	4	4
Spinal Curvature		..	..	..	—	—
Other	..	..	..	..	62	112
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES	..				8	55
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	209	500

### THREE-YEAR-OLD EXAMINATIONS

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
No. of children examined	66	85	111	97	119	85	107	110	108	127	93	48	1156
No. requiring treatment	11	15	23	16	21	15	21	16	18	23	14	16	209
No. requiring observation	37	31	44	39	46	31	46	46	63	56	37	24	500
No. who had been vaccinated	47	70	94	79	102	72	85	86	90	97	72	36	930
No. not vaccinated	19	15	17	18	17	13	22	24	18	30	21	12	226
No. with perfect teeth	60	72	102	95	106	82	101	105	95	117	87	45	1067

## CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN

The Medical Officer of Health is the Co-ordinating Officer for this Committee, which has been appointed as a result of a recommendation contained in the Joint Circular of the Ministries of Health and Education and Home Office.

The Committee, which met bi-monthly during 1962, consists of Officers of the Corporation and Officers of Statutory Bodies concerned with the wellbeing of children, together with representatives of voluntary organisations who are concerned with the same problem.

The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

- Medical Officer of Health
- Director of Welfare
- Children's Officer
- Housing Manager
- Probation Officer
- Chief Education Officer
- The Local Inspector of the National Society  
for the prevention of Cruelty to Children
- The Local Woman Visitor of the National Society  
for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
- The Area Officer of the National Assistance Board
- The Manager of the Local Employment Exchange of the  
Ministry of Labour and National Service

Families are reviewed at intervals of two to six months. Their needs are assessed, in order that families may receive the help needed.



## WELFARE FOODS DISTRIBUTION

Cod Liver Oil, National Dried Milk, Orange Juice and Vitamin Tablets are obtainable from the following Centres:—

Health Department:	9.0 a.m.—5.0 p.m. Monday to Thursday 9.0 a.m.—5.30 p.m. Friday
Almondbury Clinic: (Commenced 12.4.61)	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Wednesday
Brackenhall Clinic:	2.30 p.m.—4. 30 p.m. every Tuesday
Dalton Clinic:	1.30 p.m.—3.30 p.m. every Thursday
Greenhead Clinic:	10.0 a.m.—12 noon every Tuesday 10.0 a.m.—4.0 p.m. every Thursday
Leeds Road Day Nursery: (commenced 2.4.62)	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Tuesday
Milnsbridge Baptist Church School	2.30 p.m.—4.30 p.m. every Wednesday (Discontinued 31st. March, 1962)
Milnsbridge Day Nursery: (Commenced 2.4.62)	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Wednesday
Oakes School:	2.30 p.m.—4.30 p.m. every Thursday
Bradley & Colne Bridge Working Men's Club:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every other Thursday (ceased 31st. March, 1962 in favour of the proposed Clinic at Bradley Liberal Club).
Liberal Club, Moldgreen:	2.30 p.m.—4.30 p.m. every Monday (Discontinued in favour of Dalton Clinic).

Welfare foods are now distributed at Clinics or Day Nurseries with the exception of the distribution at the Oakes School. The effect of this is that now proprietary foods can be distributed at all centres other than Oakes and so there is an incentive to mothers to attend these Clinics with their children for medical advice.

National Welfare Foods which the Health Service distributes on behalf of the Government are National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin tablets and orange juice. In accordance with the Government's decision of the 1st. June, 1961, that Vitamin supplements be supplied through the Welfare Food Service and sold without the use of tokens at prices which cover their cost to the Government, supplies were obtainable at Welfare Clinics and Welfare Foods distribution centres, but only for the use of expectant and nursing mothers, children up to the age of 5 years and one month, and handicapped children.

The prices are—

Concentrated orange juice	1/6d. for a 6 oz. bottle
Cod Liver Oil	1/—d. for a 6 oz. bottle
Vitamin A & D tablets	6d. for a packet of 45

Special tokens are issued by the National Assistance Board to enable families whose financial position is such that they cannot, without hardship, buy the supplements, to obtain supplies free on production of special tokens.

There was no change in the arrangements for obtaining National Dried Milk except that the cost of the Welfare foods distributed was paid for in cash, and not as hitherto by postage stamps. In consequence of the Government changes there has been a marked decline in the sale of vitamin supplements.

This year saw on the 2nd April, the implementation of the revision of the type of proprietary foods sold in the Health Department Clinics, from which you will notice the tremendous increase in the sale of proprietary foods.

The total distribution is as follows:—

Issued	National Dried Milk		Cod Liver Oil		Vitamin Tablets		Orange Juice		
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	
Against coupons	..	17811	17480	6854	4387	5765	3994	39022	29504
To Hospitals	..	544	647	—	—	—	—	57	144
To Day Nurseries	..	24	39	216	216	—	—	288	576
Supplementary..	..	1798	3060	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	..	20177	21226	7070	4603	5765	3994	30367	30224

	1961	1962
Ostermilk No. 1 ..	911	1,680
Ostermilk No. 2 ..	61,324	80,817
Cow and Gate ..	6,022	7,809
Trufood .. ..	1,673	1,942
S.M.A. .. ..	—	644
Twinpack .. ..	—	883
Farex .. ..	4,377	6,789
Robrex .. ..	1,561	2,055
High Protein ..	—	1,136
Groats .. ..	—	1,089
Baby Rice.. ..	—	2,157
Trufood Cereal ..	—	386
Virol .. ..	2,546	4,045
Rusks .. ..	—	3,854
Delrosa .. ..	—	6,512
Hipsy .. ..	—	790
Marmite .. ..	—	982
Bemax .. ..	—	353
Adexolin .. ..	—	2,076
Rob soups .. ..	—	1,984
Vitamin Capsules ..	97	68

The Centres are now staffed by paid Officials and, apart from Dalton and Southfield, the majority of the Centres are owned by the Health Department. Except for the Centres mentioned, no rents are payable in respect of the distribution of welfare foods and, in any case, the service is shared with the Maternity and Child Welfare section and other services of the Department.

DENTAL STATISTICS

Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age

1. Total number of sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year . . . . . 65 $\frac{2}{3}$
2. DENTAL TREATMENT RETURN
- A. Numbers provided with Dental Care

	No. of patients who made their first attendance at clinic	No. of patients who re-attended clinic	Total number examined	Number needing treatment	Number treated	Number made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	50	91	50	50	50	27
Children under 5	477	344	477	477	477	24

B. Forms of Dental Treatment Provided

	Scalings and gum treatment	Fillings	Silver nitrate treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaes- thetics	Dentures provided		Radio- graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	—	119	—	—	41	16	—	—	—
Children under 5	—	286	—	—	619	326	—	—	—



## DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE

### STAFF

A. Carroll	Superintendent
I. Heyworth	Assistant Superintendent
V. Poppleton	Midwife
P. Pearson	Midwife

Part time Nurses, Mrs. Essex, Mrs. Kilner.

6 Pupil Midwives passed through the Training School during 1962. 6 were successful at the C.M.B. Part II examination.

There was a slight increase in the number of cases booked, from the previous year, with a corresponding increase of cases attended.

The lying-in period was reduced from 14 days to 10 days, according to the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, showing a decrease in the number of lying-in visits paid by the district midwives.

Mrs. Pearl Pearson, S.R.N., S.C.M., was appointed to the staff in August.

Miss A. Carroll, the Superintendent, was absent from duty due to illness from September onwards.

Mrs. V. Poppleton, midwife, was absent from duty due to illness from June onwards, reducing the trained staff to two midwives.

**RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT** classes were held. These were poorly attended in spite of written notices sent to mothers informing them of the date and times of commencement of the classes. The response was very disappointing.

**THE CONSULTANT OBSTETRICIANS** were called in to 2 cases, the "Flying Squad" to 1 case.

### THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF WORK CARRIED OUT

Cases booked..	..	..	474
Cases attended	..	..	458
Live births	..	..	404
Stillbirths	..	..	2
Abortions	..	..	4
Lying in visits	..	..	5,716
Ante-natal visits—			
At Home	..	..	805
At Clinic	..	..	3,406
Post natal visits	..	..	75
Infant Welfare visits			
by pupil midwives	..	..	25
Supervisory visits	..	..	1,822
Clinic visits by staff			
Ante-natal	..	..	567

### RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT

Classes held	..	..	12
Attendances	..	..	60

GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA ADMINISTERED	214
TRILENE ANALGESIA ADMINISTERED	103
PETHILORFAN	176

### CASES DELIVERED IN HOSPITAL TRANSFERRED TO MIDWIVES' CARE

BEFORE 10th DAY	..	159
OVER 10th DAY	..	1
VISITS PAID	..	412



## CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

### Notifications.

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board the following notifications were received from midwives:—

	Domiciliary Practice		Maternity Homes	
	Home address in Borough	Home address outside Borough	Home address in Borough	Home address outside Borough
Notification of Stillbirths	2	—	37	12
Notification of Death of Child	—	—	15	1
Notification of Liability to be a Source of Infection	2	—	—	—

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was reported to the Medical Officer of Health in June 1962, this being the first case reported to him since May 1959. The child made a complete recovery.

MIDWIVES  
NUMBER WHO HAVE NOTIFIED THEIR INTENTION TO PRACTISE

Domiciliary		Employed by Hospital Management Committee	Employed in Private Nursing Homes	TOTAL
Employed by Local Authority	In Private Practice			
5	6	37	—	48

NUMBER KNOWN TO BE PRACTISING

Domiciliary		Employed by Hospital Management Committee	Employed in Private Nursing Homes	TOTAL
Employed by Local Authority	In Private Practice			
5	2	36	—	43

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Domiciliary Cases			
Doctor NOT booked		Doctor booked	
Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor NOT present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another)	Doctor NOT present at time of delivery of child
—	—	50	354
			404

Number of Ante-Natal Visits	Number of Lying-in Visits	Number of Births	Number of Post-Natal Visits	Number of Supervisory visits	Number of Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics		Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary mid-wives on discharge from institutions and before the 14th day	Number of cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the fourteenth day	No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act 1951 by a Midwife whether a fee was payable by the Local Health Authority or not.
					By Patients	By Mid-wives			
805	5716	404	75	1822	3406	567	160	168	158
									—
									Others
									Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service

Number of cases in which inhalational analgesics were administered by midwives in <b>domiciliary</b> practice during the year			
When doctor was present at time of delivery of child		When doctor was NOT present at time of delivery of child	
Gas and Air	"Trilene"	Gas and Air	"Trilene"
16	12	198	91
		18	158

RELAXATION CLINICS		
No. of Clinics held	No. of New Cases	Total Attendances
12	18	60

**BIRTHS & DEATHS**

Number of live births notified—

domiciliary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	410
institutional	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2782
								<hr/> 3192

Relating to Borough

domiciliary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	409
institutional	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1991
								<hr/> 2400

Number of stillbirths notified—

domiciliary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
institutional	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
								<hr/> 49

Relating to Borough

domiciliary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
institutional	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
								<hr/> 37

Number of deaths in first week of life	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Number of deaths in first month of life	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Number of deaths in first year of life	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths + deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Infant Mortality rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23

**Maternal Mortality**

Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
No. of maternal deaths due to pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

**Puerperal Pyrexia**

No cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year.

## HEALTH VISITING

1962 has been a year of consolidation rather than new projects.

The specialist work concerned with diabetic patients, health education, liaison with hospitals, social work connected with venereal disease, and the testing of hearing of young children has continued to increase. As families with young children remain an important unit in the field of health education and advice, it is necessary to expand the newer services without curtailing these other basic ones. This was difficult during the mass smallpox vaccinations early in the year and the poliomyelitis campaign, but valuable help was given by the clinic nurses, and it is also satisfactory to be able to report an increase to the staff of two health visitors during the year.

The production of a new film to be shown to expectant mothers and fathers made it possible to replace the previous one which has become old fashioned and thereby lost much of its value as an aid to health education. As two "Stork Club" sessions have been held each week, there have been large and appreciative audiences for this new version.

The many West Indian families in the town often have special difficulties which are not always easily recognised. Although our West Indian health visitor does not visit them exclusively, her knowledge of the problems they are likely to encounter is greatly appreciated.

Language is still a difficulty with regard to Pakistani families, but they make increasing use of the facilities offered.

Branch Clinics continue to be useful centres of work and it was disappointing that Bradley Clinic was not opened during the year. The opening of a centre at both Bradley and Crosland Moor is eagerly awaited by the residents of these areas.

Three student health visitors commenced their training in October, two in Leeds and one in Bradford.



**VISITS PAID BY ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND HEALTH VISITORS**

	Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant mothers						Post-natal						Children under 1 year of age						Children aged 1 but under 2 yrs.					
		Visits			No access			Visits			No access			Visits			No access			Visits			No access		
		First	Re	Total				First	Re	Total				First	Re	Total				First	Re	Total			
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	1622	16	2	18			6	284	6	290			1	293	2340	2633				986	731	1717			812
Health Visitors	3594	181	11	192			52	1993	16	2009			2	2032	12815	14847				845	1877	2722			536

	Tuberculous Households				Children aged 2 but under 5 years			Total number of families or households visited by Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Health Visitors
	Visits				Visits			
	First	Re	Total	No access	First	Re	Total	
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	—	—	—	—	343	890	1233	1610
Health Visitors	1	—	1	—	717	3309	4026	3198

ADDITIONAL VISITS PAID BY	Geriatric	Home Conditions	Housing	After Care	Infant deaths	Problem Families	Handicapped persons	Convalescence	Mental Health	Polio-myelitis	Special Treatment	Other Visits	Home Help	TOTAL
i) A.M.Os.H.	2	2	10	-	2	1	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	21
ii) Health Visitors	477	2	66	43	45	7	4	7	1	63	15	13	1	744
TOTAL	479	4	76	43	47	8	4	8	1	66	15	13	1	765

## IMMUNISATION CLINICS

[illegible]

Number of Triple Immunisations				Number of Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisations				Number of Tetanus Immunisations			
Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5 years	Children over 5 yrs.	Total	Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5 years	Children over 5 yrs.	Total	Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5 years	Children over 5 yrs.	Total
591	47	1	639	16	53	9	78	—	11	2	13

**DIABETIC VISITOR**

Number of patients on books	110
New patients .. .. .	208
Clinics attended .. ..	51
Number of patients convalescent	171
Transferred .. .. .	18
Died .. .. .	10
Patients still on books ..	119
Total visits paid .. ..	<u>2,416</u>

**1962 HEARING TESTS**

Public Health Department  
(at all clinics)

			Under 2 years	2 - 5 years	+ 5 years
1st test	..	..	243	128	48
Re. ..	..	..	11	6	2
Referred	..	..	3	19	15

HOME NURSING SERVICE

This work has gone on quietly during the year.

Only 2 students took their Queen's training during the year - both were successful in their examination.

There was a large turnover of staff for various reasons, but relief staff came in, and we were able to recruit 4 students at the end of the year.

The groups of students from the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary enjoyed their visits with the Queen's Nurses, which helped to give them an insight into the homes of the people.

There is still a big demand for wheelchairs, especially the new type which will fold to go into a car boot, so that patients can be taken out for a day, or afternoon, by their friends. The older type of chair is gradually being replaced by this new one.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

General Nursing		CASES	VISITS	Dressings		CASES	VISITS
	Old	275	32091		Old	81	10921
	New	786	7050		New	628	5335
Injections	Old	372	23338	Treatments	Old	58	4872
	New	858	5671		New	668	2188
				TOTALS		3726	91466

Number of patients on books	..	..	786
New patients	..	..	2940
Patients taken off books	..	..	2918
Reason: Private Nurse	..	..	1
Convalescent	..	..	2002
Hospital	..	..	495
Died	..	..	351
Left district	..	..	37
Nursing Home	..	..	16
Welfare Home	..	..	14
Transferred to Midwives	..	..	2
Patients remaining on books	..	..	808



# HOME NURSING

	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuber- culosis	Maternal Compli- cations	Others	Totals	Patients in- cluded who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	Children in- cluded who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year.	Patients in- cluded who have had more than 24 visits during the year.
Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	2667	978	15	27	39	—	3726	1968	202	529
Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year	66782	22896	117	1109	562	—	91466	58488	1323	27090

## NUMBER OF STAFF EMPLOYED

	Administrative and Supervisory Nursing Staff			State Registered Nurses (S.R.N., R.S.C.N., & R.F.N.)			State Enrolled Nurses			Student Home Nurses
	Whole- time (1)	Part- time (2)	Equiv. Whole- time of (2) (3)	Whole- time (4)	Part- time (5)	Equiv. Whole- time of (5) (6)	Whole- time (7)	Part- time (8)	Equiv. Whole- time of (8) (9)	
	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	17	10	1	—	—	3

## VACCINATIONS & IMMUNISATIONS

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis and Smallpox, and Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Tetanus, are all available through the Clinics of the Health Department.

These services can, however, be carried out by private doctors, and supplies of the necessary material are available at the Health Department.

Throughout the year special vaccination and immunisation sessions were held at all the clinics.

Vaccination and immunisation in early infancy are recommended by each Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitor, when she makes her routine visit to a mother after the birth of a child.

### IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

No case of Diphtheria has been notified in the Borough since 1950.

The following Table shows the number of children under five years of age who received injections against Diphtheria during 1962:—

	Children Born in Years					Total
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	
A. Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's Area (Including temporary residents) during the year.	605	728	62	33	25	1,453
B. Number of children who received a secondary (Reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to Primary Immunisation at an earlier age) during the year.	—	—	2	13	9	24

### VACCINATIONS AGAINST SMALLPOX

	Under 1 year	1 to 4 years	Over 5 years	Total
By Private Doctors.	555	765	10,358	11,678
By Assistant Medical Officers of Health.	590	1773	13,955	16,318
TOTAL	1145	2538	24,313	27,996

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is now available to all, although there is a dividing line between the under and over 40s except for persons in certain specified categories. This extension was announced in December, 1960.

This year was marked by the introduction of the oral vaccine and it was decided that an intensive campaign should be staged beginning on the 14th May, 1962, when as many persons as possible should be vaccinated with the oral vaccine.

During the campaign special evening clinics were held and many firms were visited. The College of Technology allowed us the use of certain rooms in their premises and altogether 9,321 received the first dose of oral vaccine during the first week and of those 6,160 returned for the second dose, 4,961 for the third. Over the whole year the figures for oral vaccine are shown below.

	1961	1962	43-60	33-42	Before 33	Total
1 dose of oral only ..	99	20	1,215	959	1,500	3,793
2 doses of oral only ..	17	32	466	393	710	1,618
Completed 3rd doses ..	706	163	1,604	1,535	3,699	7,707

Of these, general practitioners completed 448 courses of oral. The remainder were carried out by staff of the Health Department.

2,126 people were given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine after 2 doses of salk. General practitioners gave 725 and Clinics 1,401. 3,006 people were given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine after 3 doses of salk. General practitioners gave 741 and the clinic 2,265.

## SALK

43,057 have received 2 or more injections since the beginning of the scheme. Number who received in 1961 is 873.

Before 33	33-42	43-60	1961	1962	Total
212	114	197	325	25	873

carried out at the following places—

Clinics	Doctors	Total
116	757	873

Number of persons who received 3rd injection in 1961 is 2,106 making a total of 35,386 since the inception of the scheme. An analysis of these 2,106 injections is as follows:—

Vaccinated at:—

Clinic	General practitioners	Total
1,230	876	2,106

Number of 4th injections carried out were 743 making a total number of 4th injections of 5,550. The 743 injections were carried out at:—

Clinic	General practitioners	Total
591	152	743

Table for 1962:—

2nd injection	..	..	873
3rd	„	..	2,106
4th	„	..	743

## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

### SECTION 28-PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE & AFTER CARE

#### Recuperative Holidays and Convalescence

During the year the Huddersfield Corporation Health Committee agreed to pay the maintenance and travelling charges for the cost of,

1. 9 Patients having a fortnight's convalescent holiday.
2. Sending two children to holiday camps run by the British Diabetic Association.

## HEALTH EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

#### General Health Education

During the year General Health Education talks were given by members of the staff of the Health Department, including,

The Medical Officer of Health,  
The Deputy Medical Officer of Health,  
Assistant Medical Officers of Health,  
Health Visitors,  
Clerical Staff,  
Mental Welfare Officers.  
District Midwives,  
Home Help Organiser,  
Physiotherapist,  
Public Health Inspectors,  
Supervisor, Occupation Centre,  
Tuberculosis Visitor.

#### West Indians

In January 1962 our West Indian Health Visitor, together with two other Health Visitors, entertained West Indians in the town to a special meeting to discuss any difficulties in which it was felt the Health Department could assist.

#### Huddersfield Royal Infirmary Nurses

During January visits were arranged to the District Nurses Home, a Day Nursery, and the Health Department, for nurses in training at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

#### National Association of Schoolmasters

During January and February an Assistant Medical Officer of Health gave lectures to members of the Huddersfield Branch of the National Association of Schoolmasters on "First Aid in Schools".



## **Instruction in Schools**

During February one of the Health Visitors gave a course of instruction in Babycraft at one of the County Secondary Schools in the town, and during the year the Deputy Medical Officer of Health gave a series of talks on the following subjects:—

1. Human Anatomy and Physiology - simple explanation of structure and functions of various organs.
2. Hygiene - Special reference to Teeth, Skin and Hair.
3. Infection - Causes - ways of transmission - prevention.
4. Smoking and Health - Particular reference to respiratory troubles and Cancer.
5. Sex Education - Factual Explanation.  
(Boys and Girls taken separately).
6. Sex Education - Social and Emotional Aspects.

## **Food Hygiene and the Handling of Food**

In January and February the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspectors gave talks in the Department of Biology, at the Huddersfield College of Technology in connection with the short course in Food Hygiene and the Handling of Food.

## **Huddersfield Branch of the Co-operative Retail Services Ltd.**

In February, the Medical Officer of Health gave a third and final lecture in the series, "Huddersfield in the Sixties and Beyond", arranged by the Education Department of the Huddersfield Branch of the Co-operative Retail Services Ltd.

## **Parent Teacher Association**

The Medical Officer of Health was a member of a panel, arranged by one of the High Schools, when he spoke on Social and Preventive Medicine.

## **Films**

The films, "My First Baby" and "To Janet a Son" were shown during the year to expectant mothers, who were often accompanied by their husbands. Each time these films were shown an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, two Health Visitors, one of the District Midwives and a member of the clerical staff were present.

## **Anti-smoking Clinic**

An Assistant Medical Officer of Health and a member of the clerical staff were present each week at sessions of the Anti-smoking Clinic which is being held in this town.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

The new Ambulance Station has now had a full twelve months in operation, and there is no doubt that everyone has benefitted since the opening. The staff are housed in comfortable quarters, which helps to keep good relations. The vehicles and equipment are kept in a warm garage. We can also get to most parts of the Borough without having to cross the main traffic streams.

The number of patients carried is still rising, although the mileage has dropped - some of this can be accounted for by the fact that the new Station is much nearer the hospitals and the town centre.

We have taken delivery of two Morris Ambulances during the year - these are diesel driven.

During the year many organisations have been shown round the new Ambulance Station and the way the Station is worked has been explained to them. The Ambulance Officer has given several lectures on the Ambulance Service, and also demonstrated the mouth-to-mouth method of artificial respiration.

The Civil Defence (Ambulance and First Aid Section) continued to use our premises for instruction, about 30 members attending the classes.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD AMBULANCE SERVICE

CASES CARRIED

Geographical Analysis					Analysis by Conveyance			
Year	Residents		Non-Residents		Stretcher	Car	Rail	Total
	Within Borough	Out of Borough	Within Borough	Out of Borough				
1961	61276	3838	377	389	11265	54615	—	65880
1962	65401	4436	381	385	12395	58207	1	70603

Analysis by Type of Case							
Year	General	Infectious Diseases	Maternity	Emergency	Accidents		Total
					Street	Home	
1961	39865	320	861	1461	1060	685	65880
1962	43999	240	896	1618	1144	771	70603

MILEAGE

Analysis by Type of Service					Total	
Year	Service	Infectious Diseases	Civil Defence	District Midwifery Service	Mental Health	Others
1961	190117	1321	1230	1161	31302	5357
1962	186626	1282	543	749	31423	4259

Analysis by Type of Vehicle showing Cost per Mile and Miles per Removal									
Year	Ambulance Petrol			Ambulance Diesel			Cars		
	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon
1961	121788	10361	11.75	72566	3460	20.97	31338	1265	24.77
1962	100099	8907	11.23	90819	4368	20.79	28905	1107	26.11
							2.07d.		
							2.14d.		
							1.92d.		
							1.85d.		
							2.67d.		
							2.76d.		
							3.39		
							3.10		

STAFF

Year	Ambulance Officer	Assistant Ambulance Officer	Section Leaders	Ambulance Drivers	Telephonists	Garage	Absences Days	Total Cost of Wages £ s. d.
1961	1	1	4	29	4	3	294	26177 5 9
1962	1	1	4	31	4	3	307	29919 9 2



# VENEREAL DISEASES CENTRE

V.D. CLINIC, YORK PLACE, HUDDERSFIELD

## SYPHILIS

Males Females Totals

1	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st. . . . .	65	69	134
2	Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition . .	—	—	—
3	Patients transferred from other Centres after diagnosis . . . . .	2	1	3
4	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding 2 and 3) suffering from:			
	Syphilis, primary . . . . .	3	—	3
	„ secondary . . . . .	—	1	1
	„ Latent in the first year of infection . .	1	1	2
	„ cardio-vascular . . . . .	2	2	4
	„ of the nervous system . . . . .	—	—	—
	All other late or latent stages . . . . .	2	3	5
	Syphilis Congenital: Aged under 1 year . .	—	—	—
	„ „ Aged 1 but under 5 . . . . .	—	—	—
	„ „ Aged 5 but under 15 . . . . .	—	—	—
	„ „ Aged 15 and over . . . . .	—	—	—

TOTAL Item 4

8 7 15

5	Patients completing treatment and/or observation . . . . .	2	2	4
6	Patients transferred elsewhere . . . . .	1	2	3
7	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation . . . . .	—	1	1
8	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st. . . . .	72	72	144

## GONORRHOEA

9	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st . . . . .	61	12	73
10	Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition . .	—	—	—
11	Patients transferred from other Centres after diagnosis . . . . .	1	—	1
12	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding Items 10 and 11). . . . .	196	35	231
13	Patients completing treatment and/or observation . . . . .	117	8	125
14	Patients transferred elsewhere . . . . .	4	—	4
15	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation . . . . .	1	6	7
16	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st. . . . .	136	33	169



OTHER CONDITIONS						Males	Females	Totals
17	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st. . . . .					101	41	142
18	Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition . .					—	—	—
19	Patients transferred from other Centres after observation.. . . .					1	—	1
20	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding items 18 and 19) suffering from:							
	Chancroid . . . . .					2	—	2
	Lymphogranuloma venereum . . . . .					—	—	—
	Granuloma inguinale . . . . .					—	1	1
	Non-Gonococcal urethritis . . . . .					116	—	116
	Yaws . . . . .					3	4	7
	Any other conditions requiring treatment . . . . .					94	74	168
	Conditions not requiring treatment . . . . .					74	38	112
	Undiagnosed conditions . . . . .					—	—	—
	TOTAL Item 20					289	117	406
21	Patients completing treatment and/or observation . . . . .					185	65	250
22	Patients transferred elsewhere . . . . .					5	4	9
23	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation.. . . .					—	2	2
24	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st. . . . .					201	87	288

### ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS

		Males	Females	Totals
At which patients saw Physician.	Syphilis	175	298	473
	Gonorrhoea	817	108	925
	Other Conditions	1120	454	1574
	TOTALS	2112	860	2972
At which patients did not see Physician.	Syphilis	112	109	221
	Gonorrhoea	29	32	61
	Other conditions	101	52	153
	TOTALS	242	193	435
CONTACTS ATTENDING FOR EXAMINATION REFERRED BY PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM:—	Syphilis	5	3	8
	Gonorrhoea	—	26	26
	Non-Gonococcal urethritis	—	23	23
	Other Conditions	13	8	21
	TOTALS	18	60	78

### PATHOLOGICAL WORK—NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED

	By the Physician at the Centre	Sent to a Pathological Centre
Microscopical: For Syphilis	21	—
Others	1510	—
Cultural	—	1290
Serum: For Syphilis	—	993
Others	—	372
Cerebro spinal fluid (Number of diagnostic lumbar punctures).	—	1

### SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR SHOWING THE AREAS IN WHICH PATIENTS DEALT WITH FOR THE FIRST TIME RESIDED

County, County Borough (England & Wales) and others	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other conditions	Totals
Huddersfield	13	220	323	556
West Riding	2	7	76	85
All Others	—	4	7	11
TOTALS	15	231	406	652

## HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service continues to be most helpful and useful to all who require it. Domiciliary care of the elderly still remains one of the greatest problems.

The majority of elderly people prefer to continue living in their own homes as long as possible, and with the use of the service this enables them to do so.

The requests for help come from Almoners, General Practitioners, Home Nurses, Welfare Department, and National Assistance Board. A visit is paid by the Home Help Organiser when possible, before help is sent, to ascertain the amount of help required in each case. In the winter time the elderly appreciate the hour, first thing in the morning, a cup of tea in bed, and the fire lit, etc. this enables them to carry on during the rest of the day.

### The Night Service

The night service has continued to work smoothly throughout the year, giving night relief for the relatives of the patient. Other cases have included old people living alone who have not wished to go to hospital, or who are waiting for a bed in hospital.

### The Evening Service

The evening service has been used mainly for the elderly people, who are temporarily bedfast and need attention during the evening.

### The Laundry Service

The laundry service for incontinent patients has continued to be of great help to the patients and Home Nurses. The calls made upon it have risen sharply each year.

### T.B. Patients

The need for help in T.B. homes appears to be the same as the previous year.

### Maternity Cases

The number of confinement cases helped are slightly less than last year, probably due to the rise in the maximum cost.

### General Sickness

Help is required at once to take over the care of the family when the mother is confined to bed. This occurs most frequently in the winter time. The chronically sick person continues to need a considerable amount of help all the year round.

**Table Showing The Number of Cases in which Help was given during 1962**

	Number of Cases
Maternity .. ..	109
T.B... ..	11
Chronic Sick .. ..	2
Old Age .. ..	1,119
Others .. ..	187
	<hr/>
	1,428
	<hr/>

Number of visits paid by Home Help Organiser 2,310

### Staff Employed

Number of part time Home Helps at the end of 1961 .. 151  
 Number of part time Home Helps at the end of 1962 .. 144

# HOME HELP SCHEME

Number of Domestic Helps employed at year end: (a) Whole Time— (b) Part-time: 144 (c) Whole Time Equivalent of (b) 90												
	Applications pending at beginning of year	Number of new applications received during year	APPLICATIONS				Total applications carried forward at year end	CASES DEALT WITH				Number of visits paid by Home Help Organiser
			Old Applicants	New Applicants	No. of applicants assisted during year	Applications taken off, cancelled, forms not returned, etc.		Number of cases receiving help at beginning of year	Number added	Number taken off	Number of cases receiving help at year end	
Maternity (including Expectant Mothers)	42	115	78	24	2	39	16	5	104	108	1	10
Tuberculosis	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	8	3	3	8	5
Chronic Sick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Aged and Infirm	6	384	108	206	37	64	12	768	351	325	794	2056
Others	2	103	16	60	8	28	1	103	84	80	107	239
TOTAL	50	604	202	292	48	131	29	886	542	516	912	2310

Night Service: Remaining on Register at beginning of year .. 6  
New Cases.. .. 49  
Died .. .. 23  
Taken off .. .. 26  
Remaining on Register at year end 6  
No. of visits paid by Home Help Organiser 26



## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Community Care has been the key note of the year's work in the field of mental health.

Returning home from hospital, especially after a prolonged absence, is not as simple a project as one would imagine, it is well known that this step is often a most difficult one to face even though the patient may be cured. Such patients require the help of someone who is in sympathy with them and with whom the patient is able to form a good personal relationship. This is, of course, also an essential with the relatives of the patient, and it is most important that the officer concerned must be able quickly to assess which members of the household will be most willing to help their relative when he arrives home from hospital. Much of the work of the staff is directed towards this end.

The number of patients admitted during the year for the first time, either under order or on an Informal basis, showed a slight decrease over the numbers admitted during 1961. The overall figures, however, were higher due to patients having to be re-admitted in an increased number. The only gratifying point about this increase in numbers admitted is that the ratio of cases admitted under order, to Informal admission, approaches near equality.

The loss of two members of the staff during the year has thrown extra burdens upon the remaining members.

Some form of contact with patients in hospital, who have been away from home for a long time and who have no visitors from members of their own family, is maintained by members of the committee paying visits and sending greetings at the festive time of Christmas.

The number of subnormal and severely subnormal patients awaiting admission to hospital has not materially altered during the year, and Brook House continues to fulfil its allotted task by helping the mothers of these children.

Once again the services of National Health Service Hospitals have been requested and made available in taking patients for short stay whilst parents have been on holiday or ill.

## OCCUPATION CENTRE

Number of children on register at 1st January 1962	.....	.....	.....	46
Number of children on register at 31st December, 1962	.....	.....	.....	45
Number of children left during the year	.....	.....	.....	1
Number of children admitted during the year	.....	.....	.....	0

As will be seen above, no new children entered the Centre, but existing classes were revised to fill the changing needs.

Events of the year included,

1. The open day in December when a display of dancing, a Christmas play and a puppet show were among the activities at both afternoon and evening sessions. A member of the B.B.C. staff provided details of the simple string puppets which the children produced.
2. The harvest festival, the parcels were sent out to various people, including patients in the Royal Infirmary.
3. May 2nd which was a full day when the Annual Sports were held on the lawn.

Civic interest outings have included visits to the new Ambulance Station, the Public Library and Art Gallery, and an external tour of the Town Hall. A group of older children paid a visit to Remploi, where several of the boys who formerly attended the Centre are already employed.

An innovation has been the visit paid to the Centre by the parents in their child's birthday term, so that an opportunity was given for them to discuss their child's progress.

## BROOK HOUSE

As reported in a previous Annual Report, Brook House continues to provide day care for the younger sub-normal and severely sub-normal patients.

MENTAL HEALTH

CASE WORK BY MENTAL HEALTH STAFF

Domiciliary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245
Care and after care Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2322
Visits re Holiday Leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Visits re Guardianship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	554
Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2577

HOSPITALS—ADMISSIONS

New Admissions to Hospital	Sex	Section 25	Section 26	Section 29	Informal	Total
	Male	4	5	28	33	70
Re-Admissions to Hospital	Female	1	4	43	36	84
	Male	—	—	15	21	36
	Female	1	1	24	24	50

HOSPITALS—DEATHS AND DISCHARGES

Deaths			Discharges		
Male	Female		Male	Female	
	15	10		61	108
Total Deaths:			Total Discharges:		
			25 169		

	Under age 16 M	F	Aged 16 & over M	F
<b>1. Particulars of cases Reported During Year</b>				
(a) Cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely sub-normal "subject to be dealt with", Number in which action taken on reports by:— (1) Local Education Authority: (i) While at school or liable to attend school .. (ii) On leaving special schools .. (iii) On leaving ordinary schools .. (2) Police or by Courts .. (3) Other sources ..  Total of 1 (a)	1	—	—	—
(b) Cases reported who were found to be subnormal or severely subnormal but were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any grounds ..				
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as subnormal or severely subnormal and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	1	—	—	—
(d) Cases reported in which action was incomplete at year end and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)  Total of 1(a)—(d) inc.	2	—	—	—
<b>2. Disposal of cases Reported During Year</b>				
(The total of 2 (a), (b) and (c) must agree with that of 1 (a) and (b) above).				
(a) of the cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely subnormal "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(a)) number: (i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision .. (ii) Placed under Guardianship .. (iii) Admitted to hospital Informal Mental Health Act 1959 .. (iv) Admitted to hospital Section 25 Mental Health Act 1959 .. (v) Admitted to hospital Section 26 Mental Health Act 1959 .. (vi) Admitted to hospital Section 29 Mental Health Act 1959 ..  Total of 2 (a)	2	—	—	—
(b) of the cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely subnormal "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(b)) number: (i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision .. (ii) Action unnecessary ..  Total of 2 (b)	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases reported at 1 (a) or (b) above who removed from the area or died before disposal was arranged ..  Total of 2 (a)—(c) inc.	2	—	—	—
<b>3. Cases admitted Temporarily for Residential Care arranged by Local Health Authority during year and admitted to:—</b>				
(a) National Health Service Hospitals ..	3	—	—	—
(b) Elsewhere ..  Total	3	—	—	—
<b>4. Total cases on Authority's Registers at year end</b>	34	14	75	69
(i) Under Voluntary Supervision ..				1
(ii) Under Guardianship (including patients on Licence) ..	10	3	88	71
(iii) In Hospitals (including patients on Licence)	44	17	163	141
Total of 4 (i)—(iii) inc.				
<b>5. Number of Subnormal or Severely Subnormal under Guardianship at year end</b> who were dealt with under Section 33, Mental Health Act, 1959	—	—	—	1
<b>6. Classification of Subnormal or Severely Subnormal in the Community at year end</b> (according to need at that date)				
(a) Cases included in 4 (i)—(ii) in need of hospital care and reported accordingly to the hospital authority:— (1) IN URGENT NEED OF HOSPITAL CARE: (i) Subnormal .. (ii) Severely subnormal ..  Total Urgent Cases	3	2	2	—
(2) NOT IN URGENT NEED OF HOSPITAL CARE: (i) Subnormal .. (ii) Severely Subnormal ..  TOTAL NON-URGENT CASES TOTAL OF URGENT AND NON-URGENT CASES	3	1	1	—
(b) Of the cases included in items 4 (i), and (ii) number considered suitable for:— (i) Training centre subnormal .. (ii) Training centre severely subnormal ..  Total of 6 (b)	2	15	25	9
(c) Of the cases included in 6(b) number receiving training at year end. (i) Training centre subnormal .. (ii) Training centre severely subnormal ..  Total of 6 (c)	1	14	3	7



# MENTAL HEALTH

## HUDDERSFIELD PATIENTS IN HOMES AND SPECIAL HOSPITALS

NAME OF HOME OR SPECIAL HOSPITAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Andressey Hospital, Burton-on-Trent	1	—	1
Botley's Park Hospital, Chertsey	—	1	1
Brandesburton Hall, Driffild	—	1	1
Brentry Hospital, Bristol	2	—	2
Calderstones Hospital, Whalley, Nr. Blackburn	1	—	1
Castleberg Hospital, Settle	10	—	10
Grassington Sanatorium, Skipton	1	—	1
Greaves Hall, Nr. Southport	1	—	1
Grenoside Hospital, Sheffield	8	—	8
Hatfield Hall, Wakefield	—	1	1
Heathfield, Huddersfield	—	1	1
Holywell House, Holywell Green, Halifax	—	1	1
Leavesden Hospital, Watford	—	1	1
Lemmington Hall, Alnwick	—	1	1
Little Plumstead Hospital, Norwich, Norfolk	1	—	1
Longdenholme, Huddersfield	—	1	1
Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds	17	11	28
Highroyds (Menston) Nr. Leeds	1	—	1
Moorview, Huddersfield	1	—	1
Oulton Hall, Woodlesford, Nr. Leeds	4	—	4
Pennine Grange, Huddersfield	2	—	2
Prudhoe Hall Hospital, Prudhoe-on-Tyne	1	—	1
Rampton State Institution, Nottingham	3	2	5
Rawcliffe Hall Hospital, Goole	—	3	3
Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster	2	—	2
St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster	23	29	52
Stansfield View Hospital, Todmorden	3	1	4
Storthes Hall Hospital, Kirkburton	6	2	8
The Homestead, Huddersfield	—	3	3
The Manor Hospital, Derby	—	1	1
The Manor Hospital, Epsom	—	1	1
The Mansion Hospital, Kirkburton	—	6	6
Thornton Lodge Sanatorium, Aysgarth	—	1	1
Victoria Hospital, Mansfield	1	—	1
Westwood Hospital, Bradford	4	3	7
Whixley Colony, Whixley	1	—	1
Winestead Colony, Patrington	2	—	2
TOTAL	96	71	167



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### General

The diseases responsible for the highest notifications during 1962, were:—

Measles	..	..	644
Dysentery	..	..	288
Pneumonia	..	..	54
Scarlet Fever	..		39
Whooping Cough	..		17

The total number of cases notified (excluding Tuberculosis) were 1,065.

### Measles

The number of cases of Measles notified dropped from 2,840 to 644.

### Dysentery

There was a slight increase in the number of notifications, the number being 288, compared with 255 in the previous year.

### Pneumonia

The number of notifications received was 54, compared with 78 in the previous year.

### Whooping Cough

There was a drop in the number of cases notified, being 17 compared with 74 in the previous year. The immunisation state of the 17 cases is given below:—

Immunised against:		
Whooping Cough	Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	Could not be ascertained
1	5	11

### Scarlet Fever

The number of notifications was 8 less than in the previous year.

### Poliomyelitis

2 cases of this disease were reported, there having been none notified prior to these 2 since 1959. Both cases were of the paralytic kind.

### Salmonella Typhimurium

9 cases of this disease were discovered during the year.

# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

[illegible]

# WARDS IN WHICH INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRED

Ward	Acute Polio-myelitis	Dysen-tery	Ery-sipelas	Measles	Menin-gococcal Infection	Ophthal-mia Neo-natorum	Para-typhoid B	Pneu-monia	Salmonella Typhi-murium	Scarlet Fever	Tubercu-losis	Whoop-ing Cough	TOTAL
HUDDERSFIELD WEST													
NEWSOME	—	1	—	26	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	34
BIRKBY	—	11	—	23	—	—	—	7	—	2	2	1	46
CROSLAND MOOR	—	3	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	17
LINDLEY	—	26	1	99	—	—	—	1	2	5	6	4	144
LOCKWOOD	—	6	1	29	—	—	—	2	—	3	7	—	48
LONGWOOD	—	4	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	28
MARSH	1	14	1	72	—	—	—	5	—	2	14	—	109
MILNSBRIDGE	—	9	—	6	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	22
PADDOCK	—	3	—	55	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	—	65
HUDDERSFIELD EAST													
ALMONDBURY	—	56	2	133	1	—	—	7	—	3	8	—	210
DALTON	1	16	1	92	1	—	—	9	—	1	6	2	129
DEIGHTON	—	91	—	14	—	1	1	3	3	6	5	3	127
FARTOWN	—	33	—	8	—	—	—	7	—	2	10	1	61
NORTH CENTRAL	—	2	—	47	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	58
SOUTH CENTRAL	—	13	—	9	—	—	—	2	2	6	12	2	46
TOTAL	2	288	6	644	3	1	2	54	9	39	79	17	1144

## REMOVAL OFFICER'S REPORT

During the year 743 visits were made by the Removal Officer in connection with cases of infectious disease, compared with 1,167 in the previous year.

187 cases were removed to Hospital, compared with 222 in 1961.

294 cases of infectious disease were isolated at home, compared with 663 in the previous year.

This year only 288 cases of Dysentery were dealt with, compared with 617 in the previous year. Of these

Children of school age accounted for .. .. .	94 cases
Children in Day Nurseries .. .. .	61
Children under school age and adults over school age ..	133
	<hr/>
	288
	<hr/>

62 premises were disinfected after notifications of infectious diseases had been received stating that there was infection in the house.



TUBERCULOSIS  
(Figures compiled locally)

NOTIFICATIONS																	DEATHS														
NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON PRIMARY FORM A (At Ages—Years)																	Total Noti- fications including cases previously notified by other doctors on Form A	No. on Form 1	No. on Form 11	At Ages—Years											
	0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75 and over	Total			0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75 and over	Total	
Respiratory Males	1	—	1	—	—	1	5	11	3	7	6	3	—	38	47	59	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	5	—	14
Respiratory Females	1	1	2	3	—	1	7	5	7	2	2	2	—	33	36	26	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	
Non- Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	6	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Non- Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
TOTAL	2	1	3	3	1	3	13	20	10	9	8	6	—	79	93	87	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	5	6	—	18	

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF  
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH OTHERWISE THAN BY  
FORMAL NOTIFICATION.

	0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75 and over	Total	Death returns from local Registrars	Death returns from Registrar General (Transferable deaths)	Post- humous Notifi- cations
Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	2	—	1
Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Non- Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non- Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4	3	—	1

Number of persons on Tuberculosis Register at year end . . . 971  
Number of persons on Notification Register at year end . . . 1,103  
Number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitor during year . . . 1,709  
Number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitor - no access - during year . 139  
Number of attendances made at Chest Clinic Sessions by Tuberculosis Visitor during year . . . Nil  
Number of attendances made at B.C.G. sessions by Tuberculosis Visitor (School-children only) during year . . . 54

## CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic is held in the same building as the Health Department on:-

commencing at

Monday:	9.30 a.m. 2.0 p.m.
Tuesday:	10.0 a.m. 2.0 p.m. 6.0 p.m. (once monthly)
Wednesday:	10.0 a.m. 2.0 p.m.
Friday:	9.30 a.m.

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the survey carried out by the Mass Radiography Unit in the area during April, 1962, a total of 3,114 persons were examined, but not all of them were Huddersfield residents. Of the number examined, 1,395 were men, and 1,719 women. Only 52 were recalled for a larger film to be taken, and only 4 cases of active tuberculosis were found. Both these figures are less than half those for the year 1961. Thirteen cases of inactive tuberculosis were discovered, and 17 cases of other abnormalities.

## DAY NURSERIES

The number of Day Nurseries in the Borough for which the Corporation is responsible is 3, with accommodation for 137 children. These Nurseries are an essential for those mothers who have to go out to work because of family circumstances. In addition, many other mothers find them useful when circumstances make it necessary that a child should be cared for during the day outside its own home. The Corporation Nurseries aim to provide a background similar to a normal family background and, as far as is compatible with the child's age, try to educate the child in good habits as well as seeing that they enjoy playing in the company of other children. It has been remarked on several occasions that children who have been in the Nurseries make good pupils when they first go to school.

It was hoped that the new Southgate Nursery would have been opened in this year, but, unfortunately, the builders are not able to keep to their schedule and Southgate old Nursery, with all its difficulties, has had to maintain the service during the full year. A part of the building has been demolished for road widening and it has necessitated that some of the children attending Southgate had to be transferred to other Nurseries.

It is hoped that the Nursery will be opened some time in February, 1963, when the Nursery service should be on an even keel and Huddersfield should be more adequately placed to meet the demand on this service.

There are no privately maintained Day Nurseries.

At the end of 1962 the Day Nurseries were working to full capacity. The Milnsbridge Nursery, which had not been as successful as the other two, maintained a more or less full register. The revenue from the Nurseries, though quite high, is in comparison lower than in previous years, due to the fact that we are now taking more selective cases and thus concentrating on the need of the case rather than the capacity of the Nursery.

The Milnsbridge Nursery undertook the provision of meals for Brook House, and this again effected considerable saving, although it has added to the work of the Nursery.

During the school holidays and the period when Scarleigh is not closed, the meals for the children attending Scarleigh are made by Leeds Road Nursery, this effecting still a further saving in the Day Nursery costs, and, at the same time, in the costs of running Scarleigh.

The economies effected in the Nursery Service in 1961 have been maintained in relation to the staff, and the Nurseries at Leeds Road and Milnsbridge have been called upon to distribute welfare foods.

As well as many other incidentals to help to give the most efficient service on an economical basis, the Nursery Service in Huddersfield is a good example of long term planning, and on the completion of the Southgate Day Nursery the service will have become well maintained and efficiently run.

The Child Minders' Clinic experiment at Greenhead Road had, unfortunately, to be discontinued in April, 1962 in view of the many difficulties encountered.





## REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

The supervision of Nursing Homes is, in pursuance of the Public Health Act 1936, the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health.

There is only one Home registered in Huddersfield - The "Thornhill" Nursing Home, 6, Thornhill Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield. (Telephone Number Huddersfield 1287). This Home has accommodation as follows:—

- (a) Maternity patients: Nil.
- (b) Other patients :— 13

Two Homes for mothers and babies are registered in addition, and are under constant supervision by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff. They are:—

1. Huddersfield Deanery Moral Welfare Association,  
St. Katharine's Hostel,  
10, King's Mill Lane,  
Huddersfield.
2. The Huddersfield Mission Women's Home,  
Queen Street,  
Huddersfield.

## NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT 1948

Number of Child Minders' premises registered:	..	4
Maximum number of children persons registered are allowed to look after	.. .. .	30
Number of children being looked after for reward at the year end	.. .. .	Nil.

## THE NURSES' AGENCY ACT 1957

The Powers and Duties of the Council under the above Act have been referred by the Huddersfield Town Council to the Health Committee.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year the Department undertook the medical examination of 184 persons in connection with their entry into Corporation Service. This figure is 3 more than the number for 1961, and 17 more than 1960.

The following list shows the Departments, and other Authorities, from which the candidates came for examination:—

Architecture and Planning ..	8
Blind Welfare .. ..	3
Children's .. ..	12
Civil Defence .. ..	1
Education .. ..	16
Engineer .. ..	9
Estate and Property ..	6
Health .. ..	55
Library .. ..	13
Magistrates' Clerk ..	1
Parks .. ..	2
Passenger Transport ..	2
Police .. ..	2
Ravensknowle Museum ..	1
Stationery .. ..	2
Town Clerk .. ..	4
Training College .. ..	3
Treasurer .. ..	18
Waterworks .. ..	1
Weights and Measures ..	1
Welfare .. ..	17
	<hr/>
	177
	<hr/>
Northampton .. ..	1
Isle of Wight .. ..	1
Leicester .. ..	1
United Arab Republic ..	1
Boston, Lincolnshire ..	1
Exeter .. ..	1
Nottingham .. ..	1
	<hr/>
	7
	<hr/>
TOTAL .. ..	184
	<hr/>

## CREMATIONS

During the year the Medical Officer of Health was called upon to act as Medical Referee for 1,690 cremations carried out at the Huddersfield Crematorium, of which 580 males and 492 females were formerly residents of the Borough, and 355 males and 259 females were from other areas. The remaining 4 were cremations in respect of childbirth. The total deaths during the period in the County Borough of Huddersfield was 1810, therefore 59.22% of these persons were cremated.

The following Tables analyse the cremations in various ways.

1962				Male	Female
Stillborn	.	.	.	4	—
Borough	.	.	.	580	492
Non-borough	.	.	.	355	259
				939	751
Total for year	.	.	.	1690	

### Monthly summary of Cremations

1962					
January	.	.	.	.	224
February	.	.	.	.	153
March	.	.	.	.	137
April	.	.	.	.	144
May	.	.	.	.	127
June	.	.	.	.	117
July	.	.	.	.	115
August	.	.	.	.	117
September	.	.	.	.	113
October	.	.	.	.	139
November	.	.	.	.	146
December	.	.	.	.	158
TOTAL	.	.	.	.	1690

1962				Male	Female
Under 1	.	.	.	15	8
1 to 2	.	.	.	3	—
2 to 5	.	.	.	4	1
6 to 15	.	.	.	3	3
16 to 45	.	.	.	40	32
46 to 65	.	.	.	320	196
Over 65	.	.	.	554	511
				939	751
TOTAL	.	.	.	1690	

The following Table gives a selection of some of the causes of deaths of the persons cremated:—

1962				Male	Female
Coronary Thrombosis	.	.	.	132	70
Cancer	.	.	.	187	144
Leukaemia	.	.	.	4	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.	.	.	6	1
Accident	.	.	.	19	7
Suicide	.	.	.	15	11
Silicosis	.	.	.	2	—
Parkinson's Disease	.	.	.	2	5
Encephalomyelitis	.	.	.	—	1

## LABORATORY REPORT

The total number of specimens investigated was 4,248. This was a decrease of 17% over the previous year and a decrease of 10% over 1960, but an increase of 22% over the 1959 total. These fluctuations are due primarily to the number of faecal specimens received during dysentery outbreaks. During 1962 there was no sizeable outbreak, and consequently the numbers of faecal specimens fell from 3,535 in 1961 to 2,755. There was no marked difference in the numbers of other types of specimens received during the year.

The percentage of faecal specimens from which shig-sonnei was isolated fell from 22.5% to 15.2% in 1962.

Full sensitivity tests were performed on 53 new isolations of shig-sonnei, the results are shown in an enclosed table.

Complete systematic colicine typing of shig-sonnei was not carried out this year, but a small random selection was tested and the results showed a fairly even distribution between type 3 and type 7 using the Manchester indicator strains.

In January, twelve samples of individually wrapped cockle shells containing a hard coloured sweet were examined after reports that this type were suspected of causing scarlet fever and impetigo. Staph. aureus was isolated from five samples and Str. pyogenes (group 'A') from one sample.

In March, the organism Fusiformis necrophorus was isolated from a lesion on a bovine liver found by routine inspection at the local Abattoir.

In April, staph. aureus was isolated from corned beef after part of the sample had been eaten by two people who later developed typical staphylococcal food poisoning symptoms.

In July, an enterococcus, probably str. bovis (group 'D') and Staph. allius were isolated from a pale round lesion measuring  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. across by  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. deep on a bovine liver. The meat inspector's post-mortem examination showed no other abnormality present in the carcass.

During the year the "Ortho" pregnancy test was instituted in this laboratory. This is an immunological test which can be completed in less than four hours. The accuracy of results claimed for this test is 97.8%.



## SPECIMENS HANDLED

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jne	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Faeces and Rectal Swabs	733	406	204	112	181	124	201	250	101	158	180	105	2755
Urine for Salmonellae	9	1	2	7	9	5	—	5	7	2	—	—	47
Urine for Routine	1	6	2	2	—	7	8	1	1	4	2	—	34
Nose and Throat Swabs	6	3	—	—	4	1	10	9	4	5	3	3	48
Other Swabs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Sputum	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Pregnancy Tests	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	7
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	3	10
Milk - Farm Bottled	9	6	—	3	12	5	7	1	—	7	10	5	65
Milk - Pasteurised	9	6	—	6	10	3	6	2	1	7	6	3	59
Milk - Sterilised	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ice Cream	6	—	—	4	4	5	7	2	6	26	8	7	75
Water	8	6	9	3	10	—	18	12	15	28	7	5	121
Foodstuffs	7	—	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	17
Blood for Widal	—	—	—	23	35	13	19	—	—	—	—	—	90
Blood Haemoglobin	76	77	88	68	71	60	80	49	50	91	69	71	850
Blood Count	1	5	1	6	5	8	4	2	5	12	9	6	64
Total	868	516	312	238	342	232	363	334	190	347	295	211	Total for Year 4248

# PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS ISOLATED

ORGANISM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Remarks
Shig-sonnei	166	59	30	5	39	10	35	34	2	13	33	12	Total 438 = 15.2% of total specimens examined for this organism.
Salmotyphi murium	1	6	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	Total 14
Other Salmonellae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 case Salm. panama
C. diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Total 1 case
Haemolytic Strepts. 'A'	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	1	Total 7 = 20.0% of nose and throat specimens examined for this organism.
Tubercle Bacilli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Total 1 case

RESISTANCE OF SHIG-SONNEI TO ANTIBIOTICS

53 strains tested on first isolation

Antibiotic					Percentage of persistent strain
STREPTOMYCIN	..	..	..	..	30%
NEOMYCIN	..	..	..	..	Nil
SULPHONOMIDE	..	..	..	..	100%
TERRAMYCIN	..	..	..	..	10%
CHLORAMPHENICOL	..	..	..	..	Nil
FUROXONE	..	..	..	..	Nil

## CHIROPODY

The Chiropody Service, which was inaugurated on May 1st, 1961, has again steadily increased, both in the number of domiciliary and clinic cases seen.

In the previous Annual Report it was mentioned that schoolchildren were seen in the mornings between 8.45 and 10 a.m. but, due to so many elderly people needing attention (as will be seen from this year's figures) the number of schoolchildren seen has dropped to 44.

Inevitable delays occur in the treatment of persons, due to the fact that it has not been possible to obtain the services of a second Chiropodist.

## CHIROPODY

### GENERAL

(Including Maternity, Pensioners and Physically Handicapped)

DEFECT	CLINIC		DOMICILIARY	
	CASES	ATTENDANCES	CASES	ATTENDANCES
Helomata	4	24	3	9
Nails	10	62	48	192
Diabetics	13	40	12	69
Verrucae Pedis	2	9	—	—
Hallux Valgus	3	12	3	13
Arthritic	26	158	28	128
General Chiropody	259	1221	166	672
TOTAL	317	1526	260	1083

## SCHOOLCHILDREN

DEFECT	NEW CASES	REFERRED FROM ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION	NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES
Warts and Verrucae	29	3	168
Athletes' Foot	—	—	—
Others	15	1	101



## ALCOHOLISM CLINIC

Number of Sessions .. .. .	51
Number of new patients seen .. .. .	32
Total attendances at 52 sessions .. .. .	336
Average weekly follow-up attendance .. .. .	6

TABLE I

Stage of Disease of Patients at First Attendance:—

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Under 30	—	—	4	4
30—40	—	—	11	11
40—50	—	1	6	7
50—60	—	—	7	7
60 and over	—	—	1	1
	Nil	1	29	30
		3.3%	96.7%	

Note:— 2 New Patients were not suffering from Alcoholism.

TABLE II

Betterment Factor of New Patients seen during year.

	Abstinent	Much Less	Somewhat Less	Unchanged	Not Known	Died	Total
Under 30	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
30—40	3	2	1	—	5	—	11
40—50	—	1	1	—	5	—	7
50—60	3	1	—	1	1	1	7
60 and over	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	6	4	3	1	15	1	30
	20%	13.3%	10%	3.3%	50%	3.3%	

Betterment Factor of All Patients seen since commencement of Clinic:—

	Abstinent	Much Less	Somewhat Less	Unchanged	Not Known	Died	Total
Under 30	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
30—40	6	4	3	2	10	1	26
40—50	6	2	4	3	12	—	27
50—60	7	2	—	1	5	2	17
60 and over	—	2	1	—	3	—	6
	19	10	8	6	36	3	82
	23.2%	12.2%	9.7%	7.3%	44%	3.6%	

TABLE III

Localities from which New Patients have been seen:—

Huddersfield	Halifax	Bradford	Leeds and Morley	Other	Total
44	13	10	8	7	82
52.4%	15.5%	11.9%	9.5%	10.7%	

## ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

DENNIS DRAKE, M.A.P.H.I., F.R.C.O.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Inspections and Other Visits.  
 Complaints of Nuisances.  
 Local Land Charges Enquiries.  
 Summary of Nuisances Found.  
 Drain Flushing Service.  
 Premises and Occupations Controlled by Local Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations.  
 Noise Abatement Act, 1960.  
 Control of Refuse Tips.  
 Factories Act, 1961.  
 Canal Boats.  
 Atmospheric Pollution.  
 Disinfestation.  
 Housing.  
 Schools.  
 Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.  
 Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.  
 Air Raid Shelters.  
 Public Sanitary Conveniences.  
 Fairs—Sanitary Accommodation.  
 Sampling and Examination of Water.  
 Public Swimming Baths.  
 Pet Animals Act, 1951.  
 Boarding Out Establishments for Pet Animals.  
 Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913.

### INSPECTIONS:—

<b>A Dwellingshouses</b>								
Certificate of Disrepair .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Filthy Conditions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Houses Let-in-Lodgings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	326
Housing Defects (Public Health Act) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,446
"          " revisits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,471
Improvement Grants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	302
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Property under Notice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,771
Tents, Vans and Sheds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
Verminous Conditions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Work in Progress .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	696
Total .. .. .								8,236
<b>Drains</b>								
New-tested .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Old—tested .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Found sound .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313
(b) Found defective .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
Total .. .. .								507
<b>B Other Inspections</b>								
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Air Raid Shelters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Factories (mechanical) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271
Factories (non-mechanical) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Outworkers Premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

Food Premises									
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Condensed Milk Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	327
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
Food Hawkers Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,217
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,306
Labelling of Food Order	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	575
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,537
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
School Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,093
Waste Food Orders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Furniture Removers and Second Hand Furniture Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Hairdressers and Barbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	266
Knackers Yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192
Lairage for Horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Massage and Special Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Pet Animals Act, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Accommodation for Pet Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949									
Business Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,382
Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Private Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,441
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Sanitary Accommodation									
Cinemas and Theatres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	482
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,044
Total Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,787
<b>Other Visits</b>									
In respect of Complaints of Noise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
In respect of cases of Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
In respect of Exhumations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
In respect of Local Land Charges, etc. (Search Notices)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	805
Owners regarding nuisances or defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,637
Recording Stations (Atmospheric Pollution)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,175
Smoke Observations taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	547
Smoke Checks taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,684
Smoke Checks, Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	474
Under Clean Air Act, 1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292
Under Clean Air Act, 1956, Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,820
No nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,803
Miscellaneous visits (under the Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420
Sampling									
Food and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
Milk—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Water									
(a) Bacteriological examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
(b) Chemical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
(c) Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
(d) Chlorine Testing of Bath Water, and Paddling Pool Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,827
Total Inspections and Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,614

## Complaints of Nuisances

Every complaint received is investigated and appropriate action taken where a nuisance or defects are found. The person responsible is interviewed firstly and this is often the only action necessary.

In other cases Preliminary Notices and Statutory Notices are served and cases of non-compliance are referred to the Town Clerk.

Number of complaints received .. .. .	1,698
Preliminary Notices served .. .. .	646
Statutory Notices served .. .. .	44
Cases referred to Town Clerk .. .. .	10

In 8 cases as a result of a letter from the Town Clerk, the outstanding work was completed and the notice complied with, and in the 2 remaining cases the matters are still in the hands of the Town Clerk.

## Legal Proceedings

26.9.62 (continuation of proceedings from 8.12.61)	Failure to comply with Abatement Notice, Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 (nuisance)	Defendant fined £2, and an Order made for the abatement of the nuisance within a period of 14 days. (The necessary work was carried out).
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## Local Land Charges Enquiry Forms received from the Town Clerk.

A total of 2,532 enquiry forms were received during 1962 and, as in many cases the properties concerned have to be surveyed, the amount of work involved in the matter is quite appreciable.

## Summary of Nuisances and Defects Found:—

### Drainage

Cellar drains defective .. .. .	19
Drains not efficiently trapped .. .. .	1
Drains requiring reconstruction .. .. .	25
Eaves and fall-pipes defective .. .. .	49
Sewers defective .. .. .	81
Sink pipes and drains defective .. .. .	233
Ventilation shafts defective .. .. .	3
Waste pipes requiring disconnecting .. .. .	1
Yard drains defective .. .. .	11

### Dwellinghouses

Cleansing required .. .. .	23
Verminous .. .. .	8
Dampness .. .. .	7
Doors and/or frames defective .. .. .	14
Fireplaces defective .. .. .	2
Floors defective .. .. .	8
Plaster defective .. .. .	47
Roofing defective .. .. .	59
Sinks defective .. .. .	17
Ventilation required .. .. .	2
Wall pointing or rendering defective .. .. .	17
Windows including sash cords defective .. .. .	21
Woodwork defective .. .. .	1



## Houses let-in-lodgings

Accumulation of refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Burst water pipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cleansing required	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Decorations required	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Drains defective and/or choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Fireplaces defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lighting insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Plaster defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Refuse accommodation insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Rainwater pipes defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Roof defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sink waste pipes defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Soil pipes defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilation required	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
W.Cs. defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

## Factories, Mechanical

Closet accommodation, insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	3
unsuitable or defective	..	..	..	..	..	19

## Factories, Non-mechanical

Rooms requiring cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	1
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## Nuisances from

Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Defective yard surface	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Stagnant water	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water in cellar	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

## Sanitation

Closet accommodation insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	5
Closets requiring cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tub closets defective	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tub closets required to be converted to W.C. system	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water closets defective	..	..	..	..	..	107

## Water Supply

Water supply insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	15
Water supply required	..	..	..	..	..	41

## Other Nuisances

Air Raid Shelters requiring closing	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dustbin accommodation insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	15
Dust and effluvium	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offensive accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	84
Other accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	4
Street gullies found choked	..	..	..	..	..	10

### Drains (flushing of)

The Department provides a service whereby owners are able to have drains flushed on payment of a fee of 7/6. of which sum 2/6 is paid by the Health Department to the Waterworks Department for water used.

In addition to flushing drains on payment, the two operatives employed for the purpose, flush drains for testing under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors. The following statement shows the extent of this work:—

Premises in respect of which a fee was paid .. .. .	300
Testing drains .. .. .	132
Drains at Public Conveniences .. .. .	11

In cases where the flushers are unable to clear choked drains, the matters are followed up by the Public Health Inspectors and the owners required to carry out the necessary work.

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY LOCAL ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

### 1. Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

This class of house is subject to inspection under regulations contained in the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1871. There is, however, a weakness in this enactment in that there is no obligation on the proprietor to notify the Corporation that the premises are being used for the taking in of Lodgers. Cases, therefore, require to be discovered.

At the end of the year there were 193 houses-let-in-lodgings on the register, an increase of 24 during the year. The 1,081 rooms in these houses provide accommodation for a maximum of 5,928 persons or alternatively a minimum of 2,754 persons. This depends upon the use of the rooms, the standard for sleeping rooms being 300 cubic feet per person and for combined living and sleeping rooms 600 cubic feet per person. (The term "person" includes man, woman and child).

There were 326 visits made during the year.

Summary of defects and conditions found and remedied.

	Found	Remedied
Accumulation of refuse .. .. .	16	16
Burst water pipes .. .. .	1	1
Cleansing required .. .. .	3	2
Decorations required .. .. .	8	6
Drains defective and/or choked .. .. .	19	19
Fireplaces defective .. .. .	1	1
Lighting insufficient .. .. .	1	1
Overcrowding .. .. .	3	2
Plaster defective .. .. .	2	2
Refuse accommodation insufficient .. .. .	9	9
Rainwater pipes defective .. .. .	3	3
Roof defective .. .. .	1	1
Sink waste pipes defective .. .. .	1	1
Soil pipes defective .. .. .	1	1
Ventilation required .. .. .	4	2
W.Cs. defective .. .. .	2	2
Totals .. .. .	75	69

### 2. Common Lodging Houses.

This class of house is subject to inspection and registration under Sections 235 - 248 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There are two common lodging houses in the Borough which provide accommodation for 56 persons in 11 rooms.

27 inspections were made during the year and conditions were generally found to be satisfactory.

In addition to the two common lodging houses, other premises known as the "Central Hostel" have been provided by the Corporation and are under the control of the Estate and Property Management Department. Accommodation provided at 31st December, 1962, was for 40 males.

Monthly inspection is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and any structural defect or unsatisfactory condition is notified to the Estate and Property Management Department.

### **3. Offensive Trades.**

The carrying on of these trades is governed by the Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 107 and 108 and bye-laws.

There are 7 premises in the Borough where offensive trades are carried on. 26 inspections have been made during the year; no contravention of the bye-laws was discovered and there was no evidence of nuisances, but rat proofing was carried out at one of the premises.

#### **4. (1) Hairdressers.**

Section 46 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, requires that every person carrying on the trade or business of a hairdresser or barber shall register his name and place of abode and also the premises in which such a business is carried on with the Corporation, who issue a certificate of registration. The Council has made bye-laws under this section for securing cleanliness of persons employed, of premises, and of the instruments, towels and equipment used.

The number of persons registered in the Borough is 239 (an increase of 6 since last year). These comprise 168 ladies' hairdressers, 62 gentlemen's hairdressers or barbers and 9 for both ladies and gentlemen.

266 visits were made to these premises during the year and conditions were generally found to be satisfactory.

#### **(2) Itinerant Hairdressers.**

Section 46 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949 was extended by the passing and coming into force of Section 35 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1956. This section extends and applies (in addition to persons referred to in Section 46) to any person who carries on the trade or business of a hairdresser or barber, but does not carry on such trade or business at any premises occupied by him. Provision is made for the making of bye-laws for securing the cleanliness of instruments, towels, equipment, and persons and their clothing. Such bye-laws have been made and came into operation on the 7th January, 1959.

The number of persons registered as itinerant hairdressers is 7 (1 ladies' hairdresser and 6 gentlemen's hairdressers), an increase of 2 during the year.

### **5. Massage and Special Treatment.**

Sections 66 to 75 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, provide for the licensing of establishments used for massage or special treatment, conditions under which licences may be granted, and for the making of bye-laws. Bye-laws were made and came into force on the 1st December, 1950.

The bye-laws include provision for making and exhibiting a scale of charges, for keeping a copy of any advertisement published, for the conduct of the business and for keeping records in a manner prescribed by the Council.

At the end of the year there were 33 establishments on the register, an increase of 2 since 1961. 45 visits were paid during the year and the conditions generally were satisfactory.

There is also one establishment for massage or special treatment carried on by a registered member of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy which, under the provisions of Section 73 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, may only be inspected by the Medical Officer of Health or a registered medical practitioner. Such inspection has revealed conditions which are entirely satisfactory.



## 6. Noise Nuisances.

Under the provisions of Section 44 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, a noise nuisance can be dealt with as a statutory nuisance under the Public Health Act, 1936. For the purposes of this Section "a noise nuisance shall be deemed to exist where any person makes or continues or causes to be made or continued any excessive, unreasonable, or unnecessary noise which is prejudicial to health."

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, which came into operation on the 27th November, 1960, provides that a noise or vibration which is a nuisance shall be a statutory nuisance for the purposes of Part 3 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Under this procedure a local authority can require the abatement of a noise or vibration by the service of an abatement notice which, if not complied with, can be enforced by proceedings in a magistrate's court. Apart from this, three or more occupiers of land or premises aggrieved may take action themselves by complaint to a Justice of the Peace. A defence in respect of noise or vibration in the course of a trade or business is to prove that the best practicable means have been taken to prevent the noise or vibration or to counteract its effect. Statutory undertakings and aircraft are exempt from the provisions of the Act.

The Act also deals with loudspeakers in streets and provides for the hours during which loudspeakers shall not be used. Loudspeakers are, however, permitted to be operated in certain special circumstances, e.g. for police, fire brigade or ambulance purposes. Provision is also made for the repeal of local acts and bye-laws by the Minister after consultation with, and in the case of loudspeakers with the consent of, the local authority.

During the year three complaints have been received of an alleged noise nuisance. One complaint concerned the "general overall" noise from a factory, the second the playing of a radiogram at unreasonable times, and the third the running of the engines of motor cycles. Each complaint was thoroughly investigated and in each case it was considered that a nuisance did not exist.

One case was carried over from last year. During the year, work was completed to abate the nuisance. This work consisted of fixing a sound absorbing screen wall immediately in front of the external wall inside the premises. Since this work was completed no further complaints have been received.

## 7. Refuse Tips.

Under Section 15 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1956, provision is made for the making of bye-laws with respect to refuse tips.

Bye-laws have been made and came into operation on the 1st February, 1958. These provide for the manner in which refuse shall be deposited, that land shall not be used for tipping in contravention of the bye-laws, that every tip shall when so required by the Council be adequately fenced, that such fence shall be well maintained, and that a tip no longer used shall not be allowed to become noxious, vermin infested or liable to become ignited. Penalties for contraventions are provided for.

The bye-laws are worked jointly by the Borough Engineer's Department and the Health Department.

There are 52 tips in the Borough, 2 having been closed during the year and 2 opened. 91 inspections have been made by Public Health Inspectors and in no case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings. In 2 cases it was found that the tip was not being used in accordance with the bye-laws. On being notified of this, the owners took the necessary action so that the bye-laws were complied with.



## FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

### Part I of the Act.

This Act came into force 1st April, 1962. It consolidates the Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959 and certain other enactments relating to the safety, health and welfare of employed persons.

#### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises ( 1 )	Number on Register ( 2 )	Number of		
		Inspec- tions ( 3 )	Written Notices ( 4 )	Occupiers prosecuted ( 5 )
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	44	72	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	821	271	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. .. .	30			
TOTAL .. .. .	895	343	2	—

#### 2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars  ( 1 )	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted ( 6 )
	Found  ( 2 )	Remedied  ( 3 )	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector ( 4 )	By H.M. Inspector ( 5 )	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	—	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	19	16	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work).	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	23	19	—	8	—

## PART VII OF THE ACT

## Outwork.

(Sections 133 &amp; 134).

Nature of work ( 1 )	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Section 133 (1) ( 2 )	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council ( 3 )	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists ( 4 )	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises ( 5 )	Notices served ( 6 )	Prosecutions ( 7 )
Wearing apparel { Making etc. Cleaning and Washing	11	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	11	—	—	—	—	—

3. Lists received.      Contractors      Workmen.      Prosecutions.  
12                                  4                                  122                                  —

## 4. Non-Mechanical Factories on Register.

Clothing and similar trades	..	..	..	..	16
Dressmaking	..	..	..	..	4
French Polishers	..	..	..	..	5
Radio and Television repairs	..	..	..	..	3
Sheet metal work	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous trades and manufacturers	..	..	..	..	14
Total					44

## 5. Number of Bakehouses on Register.

Bakehouses with power	..	..	..	..	71
Bakehouses without power	..	..	..	..	2
Total					73

## Underground Bakehouses (Section 70)

There is no underground bakehouse within the district.

## CANAL BOATS

Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 249-258.

Public Health Act, 1961, Section 79.

HUDDERSFIELD REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

The use of the canal for barge traffic was discontinued in September, 1953.  
The number of boats on the register of this authority is 8.

## SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The part of the Act administered by this Department (Section 38) deals with ventilation, heating, lighting, sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, etc. No defects or nuisances were found on visits to shops, during the year.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

### Exhibition

A Clean Air Exhibition was held in the Public Library from the 1st to the 21st March, 1962, in conjunction with the Coal Utilisation Council, the North Eastern Gas Board and the Yorkshire Electricity Board. The exhibition was opened by His Worship the Mayor, Alderman H. F. Brook, J.P. It was estimated that some 2,050 persons visited. On three evenings during the period of the exhibition a series of three films on "Clean Air" and the colour slides prepared by members of the staff and showing conditions in our own town, were shown.

During the same period as the exhibition, there was a "show bungalow" in St. George's Square, which had been built and equipped by the National Coal Board. Various modern heating appliances were on show. It was estimated that some 3,600 persons visited during the period it was open.

### Certificates of Temporary Exemption

No application for a "Certificate of Temporary Exemption" has been received during the year.

Section 2 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 provides a defence against prosecution under Section 1 of the Act, where dark smoke has been emitted from the chimney of any building. This defence, however, is limited to a period of seven years from the passing of the Act. This means that after the 5th July, 1963 it will no longer be possible to plead as a defence in any proceedings under Section 1 that the contravention was due to faulty buildings or equipment and to inability to remedy this.

During the year a letter was addressed to all the larger industrial firms where it was known that no alterations had been made to the boiler plant, drawing the attention of the management to the fact that the defence mentioned above ceases to be a defence after 5th July, 1963.

### Prior Approval of Installations

In 3 cases request was made for the Council's approval under Section 3 (2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956, of boiler plant. In each case the plans and specifications were approved.

The plants for which approval was sought and granted were in 2 cases sectional boilers, oil fired, and in the third case shell boilers, mechanically fired with coal.

### Notification of New Installations.

Notification of the installation of new plant to the local authority is required by Section 3 (3) of the Clean Air Act, 1956. The following notifications have been received during the year:-

Package boilers, oil fired	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sectional boilers, coal fired	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sectional boilers, oil fired	..	..	..	..	..	18
Shell boilers, coal fired	..	..	..	..	..	4
Shell boilers, oil fired	..	..	..	..	..	3
Shell boilers, travelling grate stokers (coal)	..	..	..	..	..	2
Heating system, gas fired	..	..	..	..	..	1
Heating system, oil fired	..	..	..	..	..	1
Incinerators	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	35



# SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

AREA	ACREAGE	NUMBER OF PREMISES			DATE OF		
		Total	Domestic	Others	Order made by Council	Confirmation by Minister	Order coming into Operation
Buxton Road—New Street	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	491	34	457	6.8.58	28.11.58	1.10.59
New Street—Market Place	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	238	15	223	3.12.58	29.1.59	1.10.59
South Crosland—Butternab	610	385	333	52	5.4.61	19.9.61	1.11.62
Crosland Hill—Cowlersley	340	1074	874	200	5.4.61	19.9.61	1.11.62
Netherton—Dryclough	646	1686	1477	209	6.12.61	23.3.62	1.10.63
Crosland Hill—Moorend	307	2255	1986	269	3.10.62		



## Smoke Control Areas

The table "Smoke Control Areas" shows the position regarding smoke control areas in the Borough at the end of the year. During the year two more areas became operative, making 4 areas now in operation and containing a total of 2,188 premises, of which 1,256 are domestic. The total acreage is 974 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres.

An Order was confirmed by the Minister during the year in respect of Netherton—Dryclough Area. This will become operative 1st October, 1963. It contains 1,686 premises, of which 1,477 are domestic, and comprises 646 acres.

Inspection of the Crosland Hill—Moorend Area was completed during the year, and an Order made by the Council; this is now awaiting confirmation by the Minister. It is intended that this Order shall become operative late in 1964.

In addition to the above the inspection of one area in Milnsbridge was nearly completed at the end of the year. The area contains 827 premises, of which 586 are domestic, and comprises 107 acres. Inspection has also commenced on the area adjoining.

On 60 occasions smoke was observed coming from chimneys of premises in smoke control areas; of these 59 were within the two areas which became operative 1st November, 1962. In each instance a cautionary letter was sent to the occupier. The smoke was caused by a variety of reasons and, perhaps, this is only to be expected during the "change over" period, which entails such a change from old and well established customs.

In addition, 73 notices have been served under Section 12 (2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956, in respect of premises where the necessary work had not been completed. Most of these notices had been complied with by the end of the year, the necessary work having been carried out.

## SMOKE OBSERVATIONS

### Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958.

Month	No. of Observations	No. Showing Dark Smoke	No. of Cases constituting an Offence (Section 1)
January ..	16	6	2
February ..	42	1	—
March .. ..	46	4	—
April .. ..	96	7	—
May .. ..	40	2	—
June .. ..	81	6	—
July .. ..	39	5	—
August .. ..	19	3	—
September ..	49	12	2
October ..	45	7	3
November ..	49	5	—
December ..	25	3	—
TOTALS ..	547	61	7

Where an offence under Section 1 of the Act has occurred, the matter is reported to the Health Committee who instruct the Town Clerk to write to the firm concerned cautioning and warning them that any further offence may lead to prosecution. Further breaches are reported and consideration is given as to whether or not legal proceedings should be instituted or a further cautionary letter sent.

During the year there were 7 contraventions of Section 1, a percentage of 1.28 of the observations taken, as against a percentage of 1.96 of the observations taken during 1961, a percentage of 10.83 of the observations taken during 1960, and a percentage of 32.41 of the observations taken during 1959. Of the 7 contraventions 2 were first offences; the remaining 5 were committed by firms who had already received letters of caution or who had previously been proceeded against. In 4 of the 5 cases legal proceedings were instituted; in each case the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined. In the remaining case, because of the circumstances of the offence, no further action was taken.

In the 4 cases where proceedings have been taken, one firm was proceeded against twice and was fined £5 and £10. In the other 2 cases it was the first time the firm had been proceeded against. The fines totalled £30.

Since proceedings against offenders under Section 1 of the Act were commenced, 27 cases have been heard in the Magistrates' Court and in each case a conviction was obtained.

5 notices have been served under Section 16 of the Act during the year (nuisances from smoke other than that from chimneys or smoke other than dark smoke from a chimney). In 2 cases the nuisance was caused by the burning of wood on a demolition site; in 2 other cases by the burning of refuse, and in one case by the burning off of the rubber covering to wire.

In the 2 cases where wood was being burned the nuisances happened on the same site, within a day or so of each other. After the second offence arrangements were made to remove the scrap wood from the site. In one case where refuse was being burned so as to cause a nuisance, a gas fired incinerator has been fixed. In the case where the nuisance was caused by the burning off of rubber covering to wire, the practice was discontinued. In 2 cases a cautionary letter was sent by the Town Clerk.

## MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

At the end of 1961 the use of the five stations at Lindley Moor, Crosland Moor, Ravensknowle Park, Public Abattoir and Sewage Works, Deighton, where there was a deposit gauge and lead peroxide instrument, were discontinued.

This is the result of a report of the investigations of a Working Party on the National Survey on Air Pollution set up by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to report on the adaptation of the existing scheme of measurements to present day needs. It was thought that the measurements of grit and dust fall-out made with the deposit gauge were of local rather than of national value, and the rough measurements of sulphur trioxide were not sufficiently precise to meet modern national requirements. The Borough is one of the towns selected on a statistical basis to form part of a national scheme to obtain a detailed knowledge of the distribution of smoke and sulphur in certain areas throughout the country.

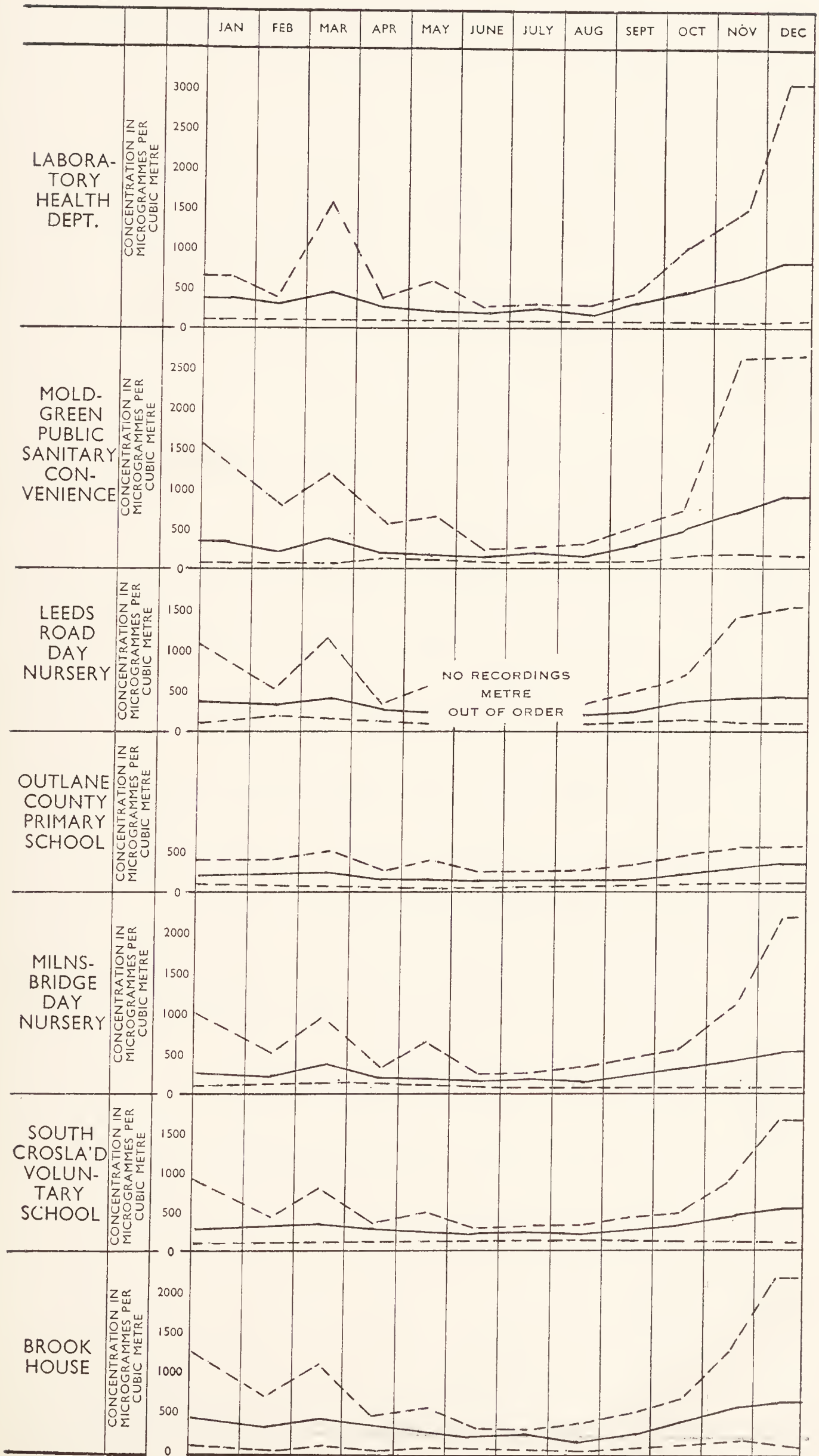
There are seven stations in the Borough where daily readings are taken of smoke and sulphur concentrations. These are situated at the Health Department, Moldgreen, Leeds Road Day Nursery, Outlane, Milnsbridge Day Nursery, South Crosland Voluntary School and Brook House, Greenhead Road. With the apparatus installed at these stations air is drawn from the outside through glass tubing by means of an electric pump, the volume being measured by a gas meter. This measured quantity of air passes through a filter pad and from the intensity of the stain, resulting from solid impurities in the air, the amount of smoke is obtained. This is expressed as a daily mean concentration in micrograms per cubic metre. The air is then passed through a chemical solution from which, by titration, the sulphur dioxide is calculated. This is also expressed in micrograms per cubic metre.

### Other Forms of Pollution

Co-operation with the Inspector under the Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act, 1906, still continues, and it was found necessary to notify him on one occasion only of emission of fumes which had been noted by Public Health Inspectors.

## SMOKE

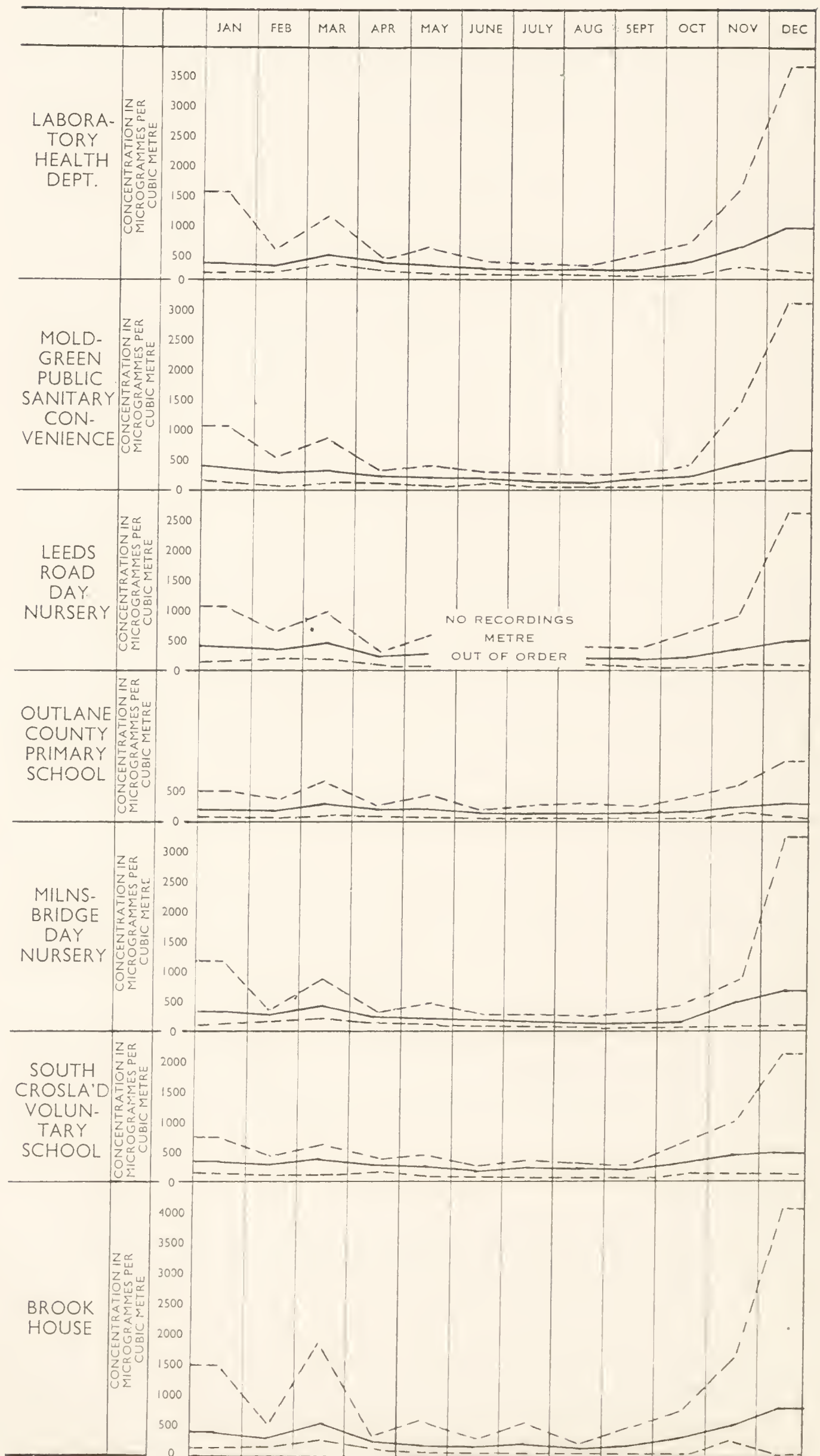
AVERAGE VALUE FOR MONTH —————  
 HIGHEST VALUE FOR MONTH - - - - -  
 LOWEST VALUE FOR MONTH - · - · - · -





HIGHEST VALUE FOR MONTH - - - - -

LOWEST VALUE FOR MONTH \_ \_ \_ \_ \_





Station	Highest Smoke Concentration Recorded		Lowest Smoke Concentration Recorded		Average Daily Smoke Concentration		Highest Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Recorded		Lowest Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Recorded		Average Daily Sulphur Dioxide Concentration	
	Recorded in microgrammes per cubic metre						Recorded in microgrammes per cubic metre					
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Laboratory Health Department	2420 (23rd Dec. Wind mod. North east Clear and frost)	In excess of 3024 (6th Dec. Wind neg. Fog)	0 (12th and 13th Feb. Wind gusty South west Bright periods, showers)	8 (21st Sept. Wind mod. North west to west Overcast)	257.5	267.66	2734 (16th Dec. Wind neg. Fog)	3766 (6th Dec. Wind neg. Fog)	31 (30th June Wind neg. Sunny and dry)	0 (18th Sept. Wind fresh North west to North Overcast Bright periods. 20th Sept. Wind mod. North to North east. Overcast. occ. showers 1st Nov. Wind light North west cont. rain)	312	335
	3320 (19th Dec. Wind neg. Fog)	In excess of 2500 (6th Dec. Wind neg. Fog)	10 (5th & 6th Feb. Wind strong vari. westerly. Rain, snow and frost)	48 (25th Jan. Wind mod. westerly. Long sunny periods isolated showers)	343.2	362.33	2009 (19th Dec. Wind neg. Fog)	3288 (6th Dec. Wind neg. Fog)	27 (20th & 21st Aug. Wind strong west to North west Bright periods and showers)	0 (11th July Wind mod. South east. Heavy rain. Overcast. 25th July Wind neg. Overcast. Cont. heavy rain through night. 31st July. Wind light to mod. North west. Overcast. Fine. 17th Aug. Wind neg. Hvy. Sh'wrs Brt. periods 21st Aug. Wind light westerly. Overcast. showers)	187.14	266.75

Station	Highest Smoke Concentration Recorded		Lowest Smoke Concentration Recorded		Average Daily Smoke Concentration		Highest Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Recorded		Lowest Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Recorded		Average Daily Sulphur Dioxide Concentration	
	Recorded in microgrammes per cubic metre						Recorded in microgrammes per cubic metre					
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Leeds Road Day Nursery	2400 (16th Dec. Wind neg. Fog)	1572 (5th Dec. Wind neg. Fog)	0 (11th Feb. Wind light south west. Bright periods, showers)	28 (25th Aug. Wind strong south west. Overcast. Heavy showers)	246.3	285.60	3061 (16th Dec. Wind neg. Fog)	2561 (6th Dec. Wind neg. Fog)	0.6 (30th March Wind gusty South west Overcast Showers)	0 (26th Oct. Wind fresh South east Continuous rain)	291.71	267.1
Outlane County Primary School	1070 (19th Dec. Wind neg. Fog)	528 (10th March Wind neg. Overcast misty)	0 (26th Jan. Wind light North east. Bright periods. 18th Aug. Wind light South west Fine and sunny. 19th Aug. Wind mod. West north west. Overcast. showers. 26th Aug. Wind light South west. Overcast. showers. 10th Oct. Wind strong West, south west. Rain Overcast. 20th Oct. Wind strong west, north west. Rain Overcast)	8 (19th Feb. Wind light to mod. west to South west Showers. Bright periods. 29th & 30th April Wind neg. Sunny. 28th June Wind light northerly. Bright periods. 3rd July Wind mod. westerly. Dull. showers)	110.00	101.33	1349 (19th Dec. Wind neg. Fog.)	953 (25th & 26th Dec. Wind neg. fine and snow showers)	20 (20th & 21st Aug. Wind strong west north west. Bright periods. Showers)	0 (26th June Wind strong North west Overcast. 1st & 2nd July Wind mod. North west. Overcast. showers. 29th Aug. Wind light North west Sunny, dull periods. 19th Sept. Wind mod. North west to North. Overcast. Occasional showers. 15th Dec. Wind fresh westerly Overcast. showers)	108.29	133



Station	Highest Smoke Concentration Recorded		Lowest Smoke Concentration Recorded		Average Daily Smoke Concentration		Highest Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Recorded		Lowest Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Recorded		Average Daily Sulphur Dioxide Concentration	
	Recorded in microgrammes per cubic metre						Recorded in microgrammes per cubic metre					
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Brook House (commenced 1.9.61)	2890 (19th Dec. Wind neg. Fog)	In excess of 2232 (6th Dec. Wind neg. Fog)	40 (14th Sept. Wind South west. Overcast. Light showers. 20th Sept. Wind strong west to North west. Rain Overcast)	16 (17th Feb. Wind light to mod. West to South west showers. Bright periods)	399.8	273	2953 (19th Dec. Wind neg. Fog)	4103 (6th Dec. Wind neg. Fog)	56 (16th Sept. Wind strong West Heavy rain)	0 (14th Dec. Wind neg. Overcast. showers)	342.75	293.08



## VERMINOUS CONDITIONS IN HOUSES

### Action taken in respect of bug infested houses.

#### 1. Houses owned by the council.

Slight infestations are treated with liquid insecticide containing D.D.T., and heavy infestations by hydrogen cyanide gas.

#### 2. Privately owned houses.

These are dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 and the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949. If the infestation is such that the use of hydrogen cyanide gas is considered necessary, the local authority may (and by bearing the cost) require all persons to vacate the infested premises and the "risk" area during the period of fumigation.

The following tabulation shows the action taken:—

	Number found to be infested with vermin.	Disinfested with	
		Insecticide.	H.C.N.
Council Houses	5	5	—
Privately Owned Houses	3	3	—

To keep a check the conditions of second hand furniture as regards verminous infestation, inspections are made by the Public Health Inspectors of second hand furniture and clothing dealers premises. During the year 11 inspections were made and in no case was any vermin found.

## HOUSING

## Houses erected in the Borough.

	By the Corporation				Privately
	Temporary	Permanent		Total	
		Traditional	Non-Traditional		
1914-1944	—	5,349	—	5,349	7,895
1945-1955	250	767	2,295	3,312	923
1956	—	46	226	272	290
1957	—	32	290	322	365
1958	—	6	226	232	326
1959	—	31	32	63	417
1960	—	140	—	140	366
1961	—	317	—	317	378
1962	—	169	—	169	353
Houses in course of erection	—	75	—	75	—

Number of dwellinghouses of all classes	..	..	..	47,674
Number of new dwellinghouses erected	..	..	..	522
Number of houses owned by the Corporation	..	..	..	1,177

## 1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(a)	(i)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	1,446
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for this purpose.	1,466
	(iii)	Number of revisits.	1,471
(b)	(i)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	319
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	319
(c)		Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation.	214
(d)		Number of dwellinghouses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) where nuisances or defects were found.	1,060

## 2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice.

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers:—

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied.	..	..	..	299
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## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

## A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	..	..	Nil
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.			
	(a) By Owners	..	..	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	..	..	Nil

**B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.**

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. . . . .	39
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices. . . . .	
(a) By Owners. . . . .	31
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners. . . . .	1

**C. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.**

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made . . . . .	25
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. . . . .	79
(iii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made in lieu of Demolition Orders . . . . .	5
(iv) Number of dwellinghouses closed . . . . .	5

**D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.**

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. . . . .	2
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit. . . . .	Nil

**E. Local Authority owned dwellinghouses Certified Unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.**

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which certificates of unfitness have been issued . . . . .	53
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of certificates of unfitness . . . . .	53

**4. Housing Act, 1957, Part IV. Overcrowding.**

(a) (i) Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at the end of the year . . . . .	7
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein. . . . .	7
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein . . . . .	53
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered during the year . . . . .	12
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year . . . . .	10
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases . . . . .	75

**5. Housing Acts, 1949-1959. Improvement Grants.**

	Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants
Number of applications received . . . . .	32	192
Number of applications approved . . . . .	27	175
Number in respect of owner/occupier houses . . . . .	18	147
Number in respect of rented houses. . . . .	9	28
Number where work has been completed . . . . .	30	132

*(As this section is handled by the Borough Architect, this information has been supplied by him.)*

**6. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.****Certificates of Disrepair.**

Number of certificates not yet revoked . . . . .	5
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**7. Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair.**

Number of applications received	..	..	..	3
Number of undertakings given by landlords	..	..	..	—
Number of certificates issued	..	..	..	3
Number of applications refused	..	..	..	—
Number where notices have been served but awaiting expiration	..	..	..	—
Number being investigated	..	..	..	—

**SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME**

Clearance Areas represented and confirmed prior to 1st January, 1940

No. of Areas	No. of Houses	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Houses Vacated	No. of Houses Occupied	No. of persons to be Displaced	No. of persons Displaced.
71*	1,544	1,521	23	—	5,136	5,136

\*Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of 9 of these areas and include 145 houses as property adjoining the areas and 636 persons to be displaced.

**PROGRESS OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME**

Period 1st January, 1940 to 31st December, 1961.

Orders in respect of 67 Clearance Areas were confirmed, of which 34 and part of one were dealt with as Compulsory Purchase Orders and which include adjoining properties reasonably necessary for satisfactory redevelopment.

A summary of these areas is as follows:—

In Clearance Areas.			In Lands Adjoining.	
No. of Areas	No. of Houses.	No. of persons to be Displaced	No. of Houses	No. of persons to be Displaced.
67	1,298	3,109	188	508

Period Ending 31st December, 1962

No.	Clearance Area	Date of				No. of Houses	No. of Persons to be displaced
		Repre- sentation	Order	Ministry Enquiry or Inspect'n	Confirm- ation		
66	South Street No. 1	16.12.60	7.6.61	31.10.61	7.6.62	20	43
67	South Street No. 2	16.12.60	7.6.61	31.10.61	7.6.62	33	67
68	South Street No. 3	16.12.60	7.6.61	31.10.61	28.3.62	8	22
69	South Street No. 4	16.12.60	7.6.61	31.10.61	28.3.62	3	17
70	South Street No. 5	16.12.60	7.6.61	31.10.61	28.3.62	2	18
72	Manchester Road No. 4	19.5.61	5.7.61	31.10.61	10.4.62	17	27
73	Whiteley Street No. 2	19.5.61	1.11.61	30.1.62	26.4.62	8	15
74	Whiteley Street No. 3	19.5.61	1.11.61	30.1.62	26.4.62	8	18
75	Meltham Road	19.5.61	5.7.61	31.10.61	30.6.62	6	9
76	Cowrakes Road	16.6.61	4.10.61	19.12.61	15.2.62	6	14
77	Moor Lane	13.10.61	1.11.61	19.12.61	15.2.62	4	11
78	Longwood Road No. 1	13.10.61	6.12.61	6.3.62	15.6.62	27	52
79	Longwood Road No. 2	13.10.61	6.12.61	30.1.62	27.3.62	4	6
80	Colnebridge No. 1	16.2.62	2.5.62	8.8.62	2.11.62	13	32
81	Colnebridge No. 2	16.2.62	2.5.62	8.8.62	2.11.62	6	12
82	Colnebridge No. 3	16.2.62	2.5.62	8.8.62	2.11.62	8	19
83	Moor Hill Road	13.4.62	6.6.62	4.10.62		6	10
84	Manchester Road No. 5	18.5.62	7.11.62			3	5
85	Manchester Road No. 6	18.5.62	7.11.62			30	78
86	Nabcroft Lane	18.5.62	7.11.62			4	7
87	Kilner Bank No. 4	13.7.62				32	59

Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of Areas Numbers—66, 67, 68, 70, 72, 75, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, and 87.

These Orders include 45 houses occupied by 144 persons in the lands adjoining the clearance areas.



**Summary of rehousing and demolition during 1962.**

Number of houses vacated	..	..	245
Number of persons displaced	..	..	563
Number of houses demolished	..	..	294

**Co-ordination with Other Departments.**

Plans of new buildings and alterations to buildings submitted to the Highways and Town Planning Committee are examined, and any proposal which does not comply with the Acts or Regulations enforced by the Health Department is noted and the plans amended accordingly.

As already mentioned (see page 107) improvement grants are administered by the Borough Architect. Where an owner makes an enquiry or applies for an improvement grant the Borough Architect consults the Health Department and an opinion is expressed on any action likely to be taken under the Housing Act.

As a result of these enquiries and applications 302 inspections have been made by public health inspectors.

**SCHOOLS**

Periodical visits were paid to schools during the year. The conditions of sanitary accommodation was found to be satisfactory.

**RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951**

The object of the Act is to secure the use of clean designated filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed and lined. It prescribes for the annual licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored and the registration of premises where filling materials listed in the Act are used.

Regulations made under the Act provide for standards of cleanliness for each filling material to which the Act applies; analysts for the purpose of tests under the Act; fees which may be charged by the analyst for making the tests; the form in which the certificates of the results is to be given; and the form in which records are to be kept and information recorded by occupier of licensed or registered premises.

At the end of the year the number of premises registered was 11 and 7 visits were paid to these premises. Conditions were found to be satisfactory. 14 samples were taken and all were found to be satisfactory.

There are no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured or stored.

**RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION****Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

Two full-time operatives are engaged on dealing with surface infestation. All work is carried out in accordance with recommendations laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The use of Warfarin is still proving satisfactory for rats and is being used in preference to the prebaiting method wherever possible. Regarding mice, the resistance to the use of Warfarin is still being experienced; this is causing an increase in the figure for the prebaiting method of control. A new method for the control of mice is being used experimentally. This constitutes the laying of a contact dust along the mice runs. The method is showing encouraging results. During the year 991 complaints of infestation were made to this Department. Of these complaints 406 were in relation to rats. Most of the infestations continue to be of a minor nature.

Wherever drains are suspected to be the source of infestation, they are smoke tested under the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act, 1936. During the year 43 drains were tested, of which 15 were found to be defective and to be the sources of infestation.

Tips, rivers and streams have again been inspected for rat infestation and treated where necessary. Treatment has also been carried out on a section of the canal bank.

Maintenance treatments of the sewers are carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department.

The following tables give a summary of the work carried out:—

I. Pre-baiting method of control

	Treatments carried out	No. of pre-baiting points	Poison baits laid	No. of bodies found	No. presumed killed
Rats ..	47	1,103	628	149	500
Mice ..	293	1,277	2,000	78	20
Totals ..	340	2,380	2,628	227	520

II. Warfarin direct poisoning method

	Treatments started or continued	No. of bodies found
Rats	469	58
Mice	646	44
Totals	1,115	102

NOTE. With this method the kill cannot be accurately ascertained.

III' Tracking Dust method

14 treatments carried out.

IV. Sewer Treatments

Total number of manholes	No. of manholes baited	No. of manholes showing part-take	No. of manholes showing complete take
4,079	803	115	406

AIR RAID SHELTERS

During the year 20 inspections of air raid shelters were made. 6 shelters were closed on a certification by the Medical Officer of Health because of persistent misuse.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

There are 51 conveniences situated in the Borough, providing the following facilities:—

For Gentlemen	For Ladies
34	17
Comprising:—	
Urinals only .. .. 3	W.C.s and Washbasins .. 17
Urinals and Washbasins 4	
Urinals and W.C.s .. 5	
Urinals W.C.s and Washbasins .. .. 22	



The construction of three conveniences, each for ladies and gentlemen, was completed during the year at Deighton, Birkby and Crosland Hill. A bus shelter is incorporated in two of the conveniences. Free washing facilities are provided at each of the conveniences, as they are at all conveniences where space permits. During the year one convenience for ladies and gentlemen was closed because of impending road widening.

At the Market Place Conveniences (ladies and gentlemen) an attendant is on duty at each place throughout the time the conveniences are open. Washing facilities with hot water are provided and there are free washing facilities, but without hot water. Washing facilities with hot water are provided free at one ladies convenience.

Four men with two vans are employed on cleaning the other conveniences with the exception of three which are solely for the use of ladies. Two of the men and one van are also employed in Home Help duties. A part time lady cleaner is employed to cleanse the three conveniences and she also undertakes part-time duties at the Market Place Conveniences.

The locks to the W.Cs. in the conveniences in the town centre still continue to be wilfully damaged, necessitating frequent repairs. The flush pipes to the urinal stalls in the conveniences in the same area regularly receive the attention of persons who appear to think the pipes are there for them to pull away from the walls and damage. Conveniences in the outer districts, particularly those at trolley bus termini, still continue to receive the attention of irresponsible persons and much damage has been done to fittings in both urinals and W.Cs. In one particular instance all the fittings in one W.C. were broken, necessitating entire replacement. In two cases the police instituted a watch, but without results.

Regular inspections are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

### Fairs, Sanitary Accommodation.

Bye-laws made under Section 80 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949 require the provision in suitable situations of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences for persons employed in or about pleasure fairs and for the public attending the fairs. They also provide for such conveniences to be kept in good repair and in a reasonably clean and sanitary condition and for the conveniences to be labelled for men and women respectively.

On three occasions during the year fairs were held at Canker Lane, Leeds Road, two being small fairs. On each occasion tub closets were provided by the Markets and Fairs Department, these were inspected by Public Health Inspectors during the times the fairs were open, and were found to be satisfactory.

## CINEMAS

There are nine cinemas in the Borough. During the year 7 visits have been paid. Conditions as to sanitary accommodation were generally found to be satisfactory.

## SAMPLING AND EXAMINATION OF WATER

Water from Corporation Mains.	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Chemical Analysis .. ..	5	—	1
Bacteriological Examination .. ..	75	1	—

Examination of water from Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools.	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
From Swimming Baths (Bacteriological Examination)	45	—	2
„ Paddling Pools ( „ „ )	7	—	1

(All bacteriological results are based on the standard for tap water as specified by the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Housing and Local Government.)

Where the water from the swimming baths or paddling pools is found to be unsatisfactory, the appropriate Department is notified and the necessary measures are taken to bring the water up to a satisfactory standard.

## PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The three public swimming baths in the Borough (the large and small pools at Cambridge Road, and the one at Ramsden Street) are operated on the continuous flow system and are equipped with up to date chlorination plant, using chlorine gas working on the “break point” principle. This allows for a higher residual of free chlorine which can be tolerated by bathers without discomfort.

The addition of soda ash neutralises acids which are formed when the chlorine re-acts with organic matter and ammonia in the water and thus a satisfactory alkaline state is maintained.

### New Street School Swimming Bath.

This is for the exclusive use of school children. The equipment comprises a “Robin Hood” boiler, hand fired by coke, “Pulsometer” pressure filter and a “Tiplometer” chlorination plant. Sodium hypochlorite is used for chlorination and soda ash is used to regulate the pH value.

### Salendine Nook Schools.

This bath is also used exclusively by school children. The pool works on the continuous flow system, the period of “turnover” being 3 hours. Heat is supplied from the central heating plant. Chlorination of the water is by injection of chlorine gas and the addition of soda ash regulates the pH value.

### Summary of examination of water from Public Swimming Pools and Paddling Pools carried out by Public Health Inspectors.

Swimming Pools	No. of days when tested	No. of satisfactory tests	No. of unsatis- factory tests
Cambridge Road			
(1) Large Pool	50	50	—
(2) Small Pool	51	51	—
Ramsden Street	49	49	—
New Street School	33	33	—
Salendine Nook Schools	33	32	1
TOTALS	216	215	1



Paddling Pools	No. of days when tested	No. of satisfactory tests	No. of unsatisfactory tests
Greenhead Park	8	7	1
Beaumont Park	7	5	2
Ravensknowle Park	8	8	—
Fernside	5	4	1
TOTALS	28	24	4

### Test Applied.

The test which is made to determine the amount of residual chlorine is carried out on the spot by means of a Lovibond Comparator. The action of chlorine in swimming bath and paddling pool water is to oxidise any organic substance present in the water. The amount not so used is available to destroy organisms and is known as "residual" chlorine.

Two small tubes each of 10 millilitres capacity are filled with water from the pool and an indicator is added to the water in one of the tubes. Both tubes are then placed in a comparator and the colour change in the tube containing the indicator is compared against a standard graduated disc. When the colours are matched a reading is obtained in parts per million of residual chlorine.

Any reading below 0.2 parts per million is considered unsatisfactory.

Where an unsatisfactory test is obtained the person in charge of the pool is told and action is taken to remedy the condition.

## PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act provides for the granting of annual licences to persons keeping a pet shop and for the compliance with such conditions as may be specified in the licence. It prohibits the sale of pets in the streets and to children under the age of 12 years.

The number of licences in force at the end of the year was 9. During the year 32 visits have been made to premises concerned. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

### Licensing of Boarding-Out Establishments for Pet Animals.

Section 36 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1956 states:—

"As from the appointed day no person shall for gain provide accommodation for pet animals belonging to any person on any premises within the Borough unless he and those premises are registered by the Corporation." The section also provides for the making of bye-laws, for penalties for contravention, and for exemption from registration of certain premises. Bye-laws have been made and came into operation on the 1st January, 1958. These require suitable accommodation for pets, regular supply of food and drink, precautions to prevent the spread of infectious disease and precautions to be taken in case of fire or other emergency.

At the end of 1962 there were 7 registered premises, the same as 1961. During the year 15 visits were paid. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

## FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACT, 1913.

### THE FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) REGULATIONS, 1959.

In the Act provision is made that it shall not be lawful for any person to sell, or expose, or have in his possession for sale any textile fabric either in the piece or made up into garments or in any other form to which is attributed expressly or inferentially the quality of non-inflammability or safety from fire or any such degree of non-inflammability or safety from fire by wording or marking, descriptive or otherwise upon the material; or upon any wrapper or band; or contained in any letterpress or wording referring to the material; or

by verbal representation at the time of sale unless such textile fabric conforms to standards of non-inflammability as may be prescribed by regulations. The Act also provides for penalties and for the person charged, in certain circumstances, to put the onus of the charge on a second person.

Six visits were paid to shops during the year under the Act. No breach of the regulations was discovered.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Milk Supply.  
Ice Cream.  
Food Inspection.  
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.  
Hawkers of Food.  
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.  
Public Abattoir—Meat Inspection.  
Unsound Food.  
Sampling of Food.  
Extraneous Matter in Food.  
Borough Analyst's Report.  
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.  
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.  
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

### MILK SUPPLY

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960.

#### Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

The regulations provide for the registration of dairy farms and of dairy farmers; the registration of dairies other than dairy farms and of distributors of milk; inspection and health of cattle; general provisions relating to buildings and water supplies; special provisions applicable to the production of milk and the treatment and handling of milk; provisions with regard to infection of milk; general provisions for protecting milk against contamination or infection; provisions relating to the cleansing and storage of vessels, utensils, and appliances; the conveyance and distribution of milk; and for penalties for breaches of the Regulations.

It is the duty of the local authority to carry out the Regulations relating to the infection of milk and the remainder of the Regulations (except where they relate to dairy farms or to the registration of persons carrying on or proposing to carry on the trade of a dairy farmer).

The following table shows the number of sellers of milk in the Borough:—

			In the Borough	Coming into the Borough	Total
Dairymen and Distributors	..	..	271*	5	276
Dairies	..	..	4	—	4
Shops selling bottled milk	..	..	279	—	279

\* This figure includes 217 selling from shops.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 3) Order, 1953, which applies to the County Borough of Huddersfield amongst other districts, came into operation on the 1st January, 1954. Under this Order the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are applicable to the Borough and all persons retailing milk therein must sell such milk under a special designation whether or not the premises from which the milk is sold are situate in or out of the Borough.



### Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

These regulations came into operation on the 1st October, 1960, with the major portion coming into force on the 1st October, 1961. They replace and consolidate and amend previous regulations. Provision is made for the granting of licences by the Food and Drugs Authority for the area in which the premises are situated or from which the milk is sold. Such a dealer's licence no longer restricts sales to the area of the licensing authority and therefore supplementary licences are now discontinued.

#### Licences in force in the Borough are:-

Dealers (Pasteurisers') Licence. This authorises the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" in relation to milk which has been pasteurised by the dealer in premises in the area of the licensing authority.

Dealers (Tuberculin Tested) Licence. This authorises the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" in relation to milk which is obtained by the dealer as "Tuberculin Tested" from premises in respect of which a licence authorising the use of the designation in relation to it is in force.

Dealers (Pre-packed Milk) Licence. This authorises the use of the special designations "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised" in relation to milk obtained by the dealer pre-packed from premises in respect of which a licence authorising the use of the designation is in force or is pasteurised or sterilised by the dealer.

The following licences were in force at 31st December, 1962:-

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	..	..	..	..	1
Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested) Licences	..	..	..	..	1
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences					
Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised, Sterilised	..	..	..	..	83
Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	27
Tuberculin Tested, Sterilised	..	..	..	..	5
Sterilised, Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	..	11
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	5
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	216

### Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised).

Where milk in relation to which the special designation "Pasteurised" may be used was, immediately before pasteurisation, milk in relation to which the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" may be used, any person holding licences authorising him to use the special designations "Tuberculin Tested" and "Pasteurised" may use in relation to such milk the designation "Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)".

The method of pasteurisation at the dairy licensed to use the special designation "Pasteurised" is by the High Temperature Short Time Process. In addition to the examination of samples by this Department, there is a well equipped laboratory on the pasteurising premises in which samples of milk, before and after treatment, are frequently examined by the proprietors. Any cause for criticism is rectified on the matter being pointed out to the Management.

### Milk supplied to Schools.

All schools in the Borough under the jurisdiction of the Education Department are supplied with pasteurised milk.

Samples of all milk sold in the Borough, including milk supplied to schools, are obtained regularly by the Health Department for examination and prescribed tests.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory	Percentage Unsatisfactory	Number Examined for Tubercle Bacilli	Number Containing Tubercle Bacilli	Percentage Containing Tubercle Bacilli	Number Examined for Brucella Abortus	Number Containing Brucella Abortus	Percentage Containing Brucella Abortus
1. RAW MILK											
A. TUBERCULIN TESTED											
1. Produced in the Borough	44	43	97.73	1	2.27	42	—	—	15	3	20.00
2. Produced out of the Borough	40	38	95.00	2	5.00	37	—	—	14	6	42.86
TOTALS	84	81	96.43	3	3.57	79	—	—	29	9	31.03

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory						
				Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Percentage	Turbidity Test	Percentage
2. HEAT TREATED										
A. PASTEURISED										
1. Processed in the Borough	48	48	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Processed out of the Borough	4	4	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)										
1. Processed in the Borough	7	7	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Processed out of the Borough	2	2	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. STERILISED										
1. Processed out of the Borough	4	4	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. SCHOOLS SUPPLY										
1. Pasteurised (Processed out of the Borough)	18	17	94.44	1	5.56	1	—	5.56	—	—
TOTALS	83	82	98.80	1	1.20	1	—	1.20	—	—



### **Biological Examination of Milk.**

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 provide for the service of appropriate (stoppage) notices by a Medical Officer of Health on the occupier of registered premises outside as well as inside his district. Such notices are served in respect of milk where the Medical Officer of Health has evidence that any person is suffering from a disease caused by the consumption of the milk or that the milk is infected with disease communicable to man. He may also serve a notice if he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that any person is so suffering from illness or that the milk is so infected. Such stoppage notices provide for the heat treatment of infected milk.

Compensation is not payable if in fact disease was caused by the milk or that the milk was infected with disease communicable to man or that there was in fact reasonable grounds for the Medical Officer of Health's suspicion. Compensation is payable in all other circumstances where any person sustains any damage or loss by reason of a notice served, and is also payable if in any case the notice is not withdrawn or is allowed to lapse as soon as circumstances warrant such action.

### **Tubercle Bacilli**

79 samples of milk have been examined during the year for tubercle bacilli and for the fifth year in succession no sample was found to be positive. Ten years ago 1.67% of samples examined were found to contain tubercle bacilli and twenty years ago the percentage was 1.53%.

### **Brucella Abortus**

During the year 29 samples have been examined for brucella abortus and 9 found to be positive. 3 samples were of milk from herds in premises in the Borough and 6 of milk from herds in premises outside the Borough. Respecting the 3 cases in the Borough, stoppage notices were in force at the end of the year and these concerned the milk from 5 cows. During the investigation of these 3 cases, 70 samples of milk were obtained from individual cows.

Concerning the notices served in respect of cows in premises outside the Borough, two notices were withdrawn on a report that the herd was free from infection; one notice was withdrawn the herd having been disposed of; in two cases the samples were in respect of milk from the same herd and a notice still in force at the end of the year is in respect of 15 cows. In the remaining case a notice is still in force in respect of 2 cows. One notice concerning one cow in premises outside the Borough continues to be in force. In cases occurring outside the Borough sampling is carried out by the Public Health Inspector of the district in which the premises are situated.

## **MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM**

### **Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.**

These regulations came into operation on the 27th April, 1959. They provide for exemption from pasteurisation and sterilisation of certain types of water ices and ice lollies, which are sufficiently acid to make heat treatment unnecessary. They require the ingredients used in the manufacture of ice cream to be pasteurised by one of the three methods specified, or sterilised, and thereafter kept at a low temperature until the freezing process is begun. Provisions also make it an offence to sell or offer for sale ice cream which has not been treated as the regulations specify or has been allowed to reach a temperature of 28° Fahrenheit without again being heat treated. They also allow of the manufacture of an ice cream by a "complete cold mix" method.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959 prescribe standards of composition of ice cream and introduce different standards of composition for dairy ice cream and milk ice. Alternative standards for certain descriptions of ice cream containing fruit pulp or fruit puree are also prescribed.

The Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1959 prohibit the labelling, marking or advertising of ice cream in such a manner as to suggest that it contains butter, cream, milk or anything connected with the dairy industry unless it contains no fat other than milk (except as may be introduced by the use of specified ingredients). They permit the presence of skimmed milk solids if these are declared. They also impose requirements as to the labelling of pre-packed ice cream containing fat other than milk fat (apart from fat introduced as an ingredient).

EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM

	Total Number of Samples	SATISFACTORY				UNSATISFACTORY			
		Grade 1	%	Grade 2	%	Total	%	Grade 3	%
Produced in the Borough	67	48	71.64	10	14.92	58	86.56	7	10.45
Produced out of the Borough	36	28	77.78	7	19.44	35	97.22	1	2.78
TOTAL	103	76	73.79	17	16.50	93	90.29	8	7.77

NOTE: Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream it is unwise to pay much attention to the bacteriological results on any single sample. Judgement should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3 and none into Grade 4.

Section 30 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1953 extends the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 to include premises used for the manufacture, storage and sale of any frozen liquid of the nature of a sweet or confection.

Number of premises registered for storage and sale .. ..	510
Number of premises registered for storage only .. ..	2
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale .. ..	20
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream and "lollies" .. ..	2
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of "lollies" .. ..	3
Manufacturers using heat treatment .. ..	8
Manufacturers using cold mix .. ..	3
Number registered not now manufacturing .. ..	14

For assessing the bacteriological cleanliness of ice cream, samples are examined by the methylene blue reduction test and according to the time taken to reduce the methylene blue, are placed in one of four provisional grades.

The number of samples examined was 103, of which 93 (90.29%) were satisfactory (grades 1 and 2) and 10 (9.71%) were unsatisfactory (grades 3 and 4).

## FOOD INSPECTION

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1956. It consolidated previous Acts and is now the principal Act for controlling the composition, labelling, fitness and hygienic handling of food.

Regulations as to food hygiene, the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, made under Sections 13 and 123 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 came into operation on the 1st October, 1960. These consolidated and amended previous Food Hygiene Regulations. The regulations lay down requirements in respect of the cleanliness of premises and of the apparatus and equipment used; the hygienic handling of food; the cleanliness of personnel and action to be taken in case of certain infections; the construction of premises used for a food business and the maintenance and repair of the premises; sanitary conveniences, water supply and washing facilities and the temperature at which certain foods are to be kept in catering premises.

Bye-laws relating to the "Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air", adopted under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, still continue in operation. Their object is to secure the observance of clean conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food for human consumption.

#### Registered Food Premises.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1953, Section 30. (extending Section 16 above respecting ice cream).

Premises for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream and/or lollies .. ..	537
Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.	
Premises for the preparation of preserved foods. .. ..	106
Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949. Section 45.	
Hawkers of Food and their Premises .. ..	30
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.	
Dairies .. ..	4



The number and type of food premises in the Borough are as follows

Bakehouses .. .. .	73
Butchers .. .. .	167
Canteens and Kitchens .. .. .	93
Chemists and Druggists .. .. .	38
Clubs .. .. .	118
Confectioners.. .. .	102
Fish, Fruit and Greengrocery .. .. .	130
Fried Fish .. .. .	108
Grocery .. .. .	433
Ice Cream .. .. .	8
Ice Cream Manufacturers including "lollies" .. .. .	25
Mineral Water Manufacturers .. .. .	3
Public Houses and Licensed Premises .. .. .	193
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars .. .. .	77
Sweets .. .. .	212
Sweets, Wholesalers .. .. .	10
Tripe and Tripe Manufacturers .. .. .	5
Wines and Spirits .. .. .	9
Wholesale Food Premises .. .. .	12
Total .. .. .	1,816

The following visits and inspections were made during the year

Bakehouses .. .. .	51
Condensed Milk Regulations .. .. .	327
Dairies and Milkshops .. .. .	165
Food Hawkers Premises .. .. .	17
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Premises .. .. .	1,217
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Stalls .. .. .	2,306
Labelling of Food Orders .. .. .	575
Merchandise Marks Act .. .. .	2,537
Restaurant Kitchens .. .. .	97
School Kitchens .. .. .	9
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	1,093
Total .. .. .	8,394

## FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

During the year a total of 3,523 inspections were made under these regulations.

The following is a summary of defects and breaches of Regulations found.

### Food Premises

Accumulation of refuse .. .. .	10
Clothing, Accommodation for .. .. .	24
„ Protective .. .. .	4
„ Dirty .. .. .	14
Defective Walls, Floor, Ceiling .. .. .	110
„ Woodwork, etc. .. .. .	12
Food, Requiring Protection .. .. .	39
Equipment, Defective .. .. .	7
„ Requiring Cleansing .. .. .	17
Personal Cleanliness .. .. .	3
Provision of First Aid Equipment .. .. .	57
„ „ Hot Water Supply .. .. .	39
„ „ Notice to Wash Hands .. .. .	59



**Food Premises**

Provision of Sink .. .. .	19
„ „ Soap, Towels, etc. .. .. .	42
„ „ Wash Hand Basin .. .. .	47
„ „ Water Supply .. .. .	13
Requiring Cleansing/Decorating .. .. .	127
„ Lighting .. .. .	1
„ Ventilation .. .. .	6
Storage of Food not Satisfactory .. .. .	6
Smoking, etc. .. .. .	9
Towels Dirty .. .. .	18
W.C.s Connecting directly with Food Premises .. .. .	2
„ Defective .. .. .	4
„ Requiring Cleansing .. .. .	11
„ Requiring Lighting .. .. .	2

**Stalls**

Provision of Name and Address .. .. .	1
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**Vehicles**

Provision of Hot Water Supply .. .. .	1
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Total .. .. .	<u>704</u>
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**Legal Proceedings**

There were three cases during the year where it was considered that legal proceedings were warranted.

In the first case as a result of a complaint of dirty crockery at a snack bar an investigation was carried out on two occasions and on each occasion several pieces of crockery were found to be in a dirty condition. Proceedings were taken under Regulation 6 (1) of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, which provides that articles of equipment with which food comes in contact or is liable to come in contact shall be kept clean. The case was heard in the Magistrates' Court 29th October, 1962. The firm pleaded guilty and was fined a total of £20.

In the second case it was found that the provisions of Regulation 8 (b) of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 were not being complied with. This Regulation provides that in order to protect food from contamination it shall not be placed lower than eighteen inches from the ground, unless it is adequately protected, in or about any forecourt, yard, market or stall. The case was heard at the Magistrates' Court 14th November, 1962. The firm pleaded not guilty. However, the offence was proved and the firm fined a total of £2.

In the third case, it was found on the inspection of an ice cream van that there was no supply of hot water in the van. This contravened Regulation 28 (1) (b) of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, which provides that with a business carried on from a stall (which includes a vehicle), from which open food is supplied there shall be an adequate supply of clean and wholesome water, of either hot or cold water, or hot water at a suitably controlled temperature. The case was heard in the Magistrates' Court 14th January, 1963. The firm pleaded guilty and was fined a total of £12.

**School Kitchens.**

School kitchens are inspected periodically and any unsatisfactory conditions reported to the Education Authority.

9 inspections were made during the year and the conditions generally were satisfactory.

## HAWKERS OF FOOD AND THEIR PREMISES

Section 45 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, requires the registration of hawkers of food and their premises. At the end of the year the number of persons and premises registered was 30, there having been 3 new registrations during the year. The food mostly concerned is greengrocery. During the year 17 visits were paid to the premises. The conditions were satisfactory.

In addition to the above there were 7 registered hawkers of food coming into the Borough from premises outside the Borough, the same number as last year. In these cases the Chief Public Health Inspector of the district in which the premises of the hawkers are situated is asked for his observations and necessary action.

## MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

Routine checks have been made to ensure compliance with the various Marking Orders made under this Act. Where contraventions were noted cautions were issued. Contraventions generally met with are the non-marking of imported apples and tomatoes. In no case was it thought necessary to institute legal proceedings.

## PUBLIC ABATTOIR—MEAT INSPECTION

All slaughtering is carried out at the Public Abattoir with the exception of one private slaughterhouse used for the slaughter of horses for human consumption.

The carcasses and organs of all animals slaughtered are inspected at the time of slaughter by Public Health Inspectors who are certificated Meat and Food Inspectors.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the percentage found to be diseased or unsound.

	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Horses at Horse Slaughter house	Totals
Number slaughtered	12,227	1,909	409	28,636	9	19,549	365	63,104
Number inspected	12,227	1,909	409	28,636	9	19,549	365	63,104
Tuberculosis								
Whole Carcasses	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	0.015	—	0.005
Parts	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Organs	21	1	—	—	—	76	—	98
Percentage	0.172	0.105	—	—	—	0.389	—	0.155
Other Diseases								
Whole Carcasses	2	10	9	13	—	39	—	73
Percentage	0.016	0.524	2.200	0.045	—	0.199	—	0.116
Parts	6	2	—	4	—	16	—	28
Organs	1,973	120	—	30	—	276	—	2,399
Percentage	16.185	6.391	—	0.119	—	1.494	—	3.846

All bovine animals were inspected for cysticercus bovis, 1 generalised infection and 16 localised infections were found. The carcasses and organs were dealt with according to the recommendations contained in Memo. 3/Meat.

Diseases and conditions for which the carcasses and parts of carcasses were condemned.

	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Abscesses		2				1	8	11
Brown Fat Disease							1	1
Bruising		3		3		3	8	17
Cysticercus Bovis		1						1
Decomposition	2					1	3	6
Emaciation (Pathological)				3		1	4	8
Fevered					1		4	5
Immaturity					6			6
Joint Ill					2			2
Leukaemia				1			1	2
Mastitis (Acute Septic)						1		1
Metritis (Acute Septic)				1				1
Moribund						5	5	10
Oedema				2		2	8	12
Pericarditis (Acute Septic) <sup>a</sup>				1				1
Peritonitis (Acute Septic)				1			1	2
Pneumonia (Acute)						1		1
Pneumonia (Acute Septic)						2	4	6
Pyæmia							4	4
Swine Erysipelas							1	1
Swine Fever							2	2
Tuberculosis				1			3	4
Tumours, Multiple							1	1
Totals	2	6		13	9	17	58	105

### **Tuberculosis Order, 1938.**

No cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order during the year.

### **Tuberculosis in Poultry.**

None found during the year.

### **Total Weights of Diseased and Unsound Meat and Offals.**

Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,768 lbs.
Veal	..	..	..	..	..	..	346 lbs.
Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	..	648 lbs.
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,964 lbs.
Offals	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,746 lbs.

### **Disposal of Condemned Meat.**

After having been treated with dye, condemned meat is sold to a private contractor who transports it in a marked and locked container to his works. The meat is digested into fertiliser and the fat extracted for industrial use.

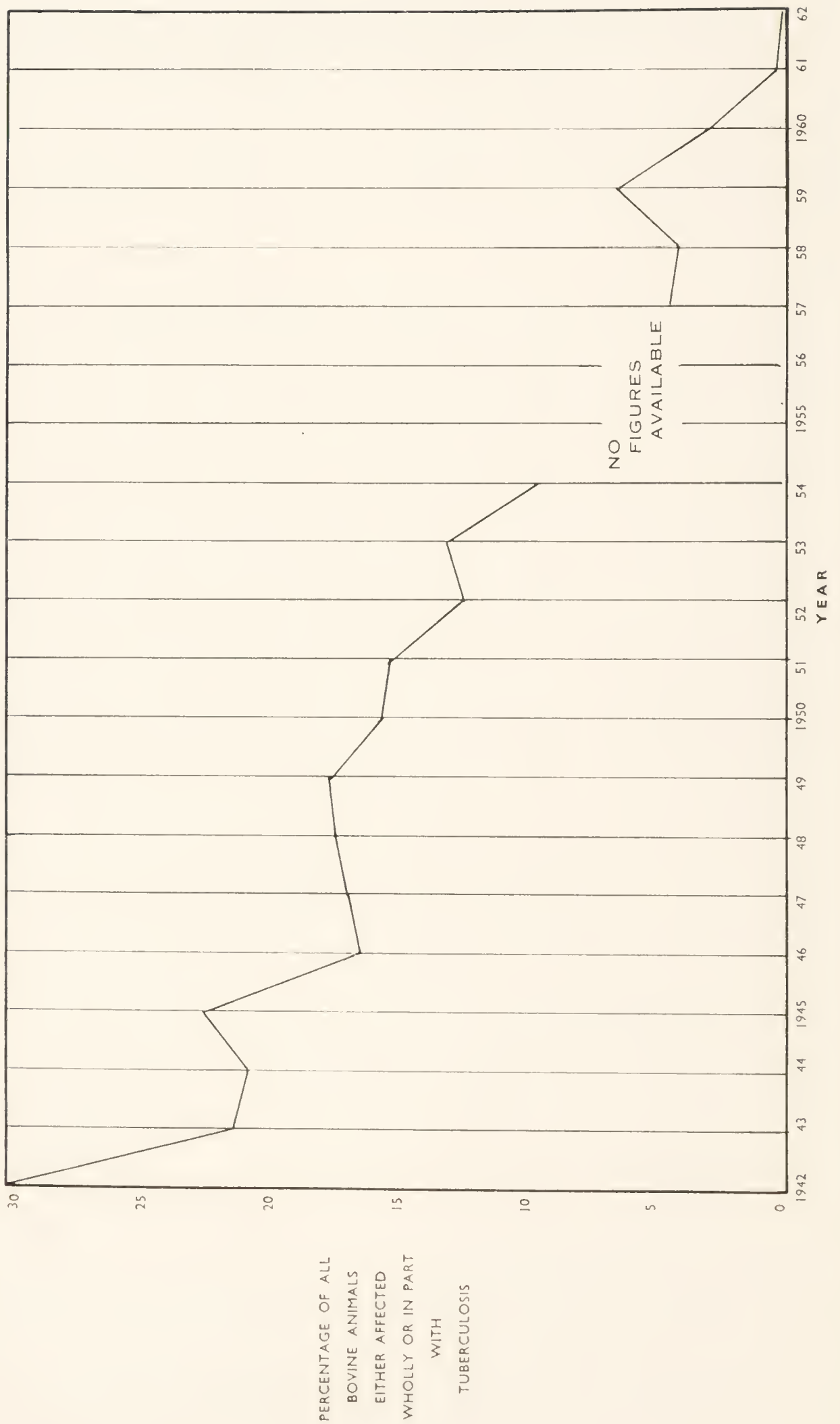
Knacker meat is sorted out and the best, having been stained, is sold in a cat and dog meat shop. The remaining meat is dealt with as above.

### **Transport of Meat.**

Constant supervision is kept on vehicles at the Public Abattoir and also on those delivering to retail shops.



GRAPH SHOWING THE DECLINE IN THE INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS  
IN BOVINE ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOR





### Licensing of Slaughtermen.

Section 3, Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, provides that no animal shall be stunned or slaughtered in a slaughter house or knacker's yard by any person except in accordance with a licence granted by the local authority.

With the coming into operation of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, the local authority is empowered to grant a conditional licence to a person not previously having held a licence and whom it considers may not be sufficiently skilled in the slaughter of animals. The holder of such a licence can only slaughter under the supervision of a person holding a licence which is not subject to this condition.

Number of licences issued during the year	..	..	..	57
Number of conditional licences issued during the year	..	..	..	5

### Knackers Yards.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955 requires that these be subject to licensing and to regulations made under the Act.

There is one knacker's yard in the Borough. 266 visits have been paid to the premises during the year. No contraventions of the regulations were discovered.

### Legal Proceedings

During the year proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960 were taken against a firm and a partner in the same firm for offences relating to diseased meat and meat not for human consumption.

The firm was proceeded against as follows:—

Section 8, Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This section provides that any person who sells, or offers, or exposes for sale, or has in his possession for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale any food intended for, but unfit for human consumption shall be guilty of an offence. The firm pleaded not guilty; the charge, however, was proved and the firm fined £75.

Section 12, Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This section provides that no person shall sell, or offer, or expose for sale, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale, for human consumption any part of, or product derived wholly or partly from an animal which has been slaughtered in a knacker's yard or of which the carcase has been brought into a knacker's yard. On this charge the firm pleaded not guilty. The charge, however, was proved and the firm fined £50.

The Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960. Regulation 7 provides that subject to certain provisions, no person shall have in his possession for the purpose of sale or preparation for sale (a) any butchers' meat, which is unfit for human consumption unless it is sterilized, (b) any knacker meat unless it is stained or sterilized. On this charge the plea again was not guilty. The two charges were proved and the firm fined £25 on each charge.

Proceedings against the individual were taken under Regulation 4 of the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960, which provides, subject to certain provisions, that the occupier of a slaughterhouse shall not cause or permit to be removed from the slaughterhouse any meat which is unfit for human consumption, and no person shall remove any such meat unless it has first been sterilized. The defendant pleaded not guilty. The case was proved and the defendant fined £20.

The cases were heard in the Magistrates' Court on the 8th, 21st and 24th, August, 1962, the total fines being £195.

## OTHER FOODS FOUND UNSOUND AND UNWHOLESOME.

Almonds, Ground	..	..	..	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Apples	..	..	..	..	31 lbs.
Bacon	..	..	..	..	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Bananas	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Beans	..	..	..	..	2 cwts.
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	2 lbs.
Bread	..	..	..	..	4 loaves
Brussel Sprouts	..	..	..	..	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.
Cabbage	..	..	..	..	25 cwts.
					297 crates
Cauliflowers..	..	..	..	..	13 cwts. 1 qr.
					261 crates
Cheese, Continental	..	..	..	..	32 Boxes
Curry Powder	..	..	..	..	5 lbs.
Eggs, Frozen	..	..	..	..	98 lbs.
Essences, Indian	..	..	..	..	14 lbs.
Flour	..	..	..	..	875 lbs.
Grapes	..	..	..	..	42 lbs.
Ham	..	..	..	..	17 lbs.
Jars of Food	..	..	..	..	9
Lard	..	..	..	..	2 lbs.
Lentils	..	..	..	..	10 lbs.
Lettuce	..	..	..	..	61 crates
Margarine	..	..	..	..	11 lbs.
Melons	..	..	..	..	1
Onions	..	..	..	..	9 cwts. 42 lbs.
Oranges	..	..	..	..	9 lbs.
Ostermilk	..	..	..	..	1 pkt.
Pears	..	..	..	..	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.
Peas, Split	..	..	..	..	7 lbs.
Paprika	..	..	..	..	5 lbs.
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	5 lbs.
Pork	..	..	..	..	2 lbs. 3 ozs.
Pork, Roast	..	..	..	..	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Rabbits, Frozen	..	..	..	..	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Sausage	..	..	..	..	7 lbs.
Shrimps, Frozen	..	..	..	..	12 lbs.
Sweets	..	..	..	..	23 lbs.
					82 Sea Shells containing Toffees
Tinned Goods	..	..	..	..	4,461
Tomatoes	..	..	..	..	33 lbs.
Tongue	..	..	..	..	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Yams	..	..	..	..	2 tons. 9 cwts. 8 lbs.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

## 1. Articles Analysed

				FORMAL		INFORMAL	
				Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Ale, Pale .. .. .				—	—	2	—
Almonds, Ground .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Aspirins .. .. .				—	—	3	—
Baking Powder .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Beef, Potted .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Beer .. .. .				7	—	—	—
Bi-carbonate of Soda .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Bisto .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Biscuits .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Bourn Vita .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Bovril .. .. .				—	—	3	—
Bread .. .. .				1	—	—	—
Bread Sauce .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Butter .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Butter Sweets .. .. .				—	—	5	—
Buttered Teacakes .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Cake Mixture .. .. .				—	—	2	—
Cheese .. .. .				—	—	4	—
Cheese Food .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Cheese Processed .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Cheese Spread .. .. .				—	—	5	—
Cheese Spread Buttered .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Chewing Gum .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Cherries Glace .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Chicken in Jelly .. .. .				—	—	2	—
Chicken Meat Cube .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Chipples .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Cinnamon, Ground .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Cocoa .. .. .				—	—	2	—
Cod, Skinless .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Coffee and Chickory Essence .. .. .				—	—	3	—
Coffee, Instant .. .. .				1	—	3	—
Cooking Fat .. .. .				—	—	6	—
Cornflour .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Cough Mixture .. .. .				—	—	2	—
Crab Paste .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Crab Spread .. .. .				—	—	2	—
Cream .. .. .				—	—	3	—
Cream, Imitation .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Cream, Sterilized .. .. .				—	—	6	—
Crumpets .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Currants .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Curry Powder .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Custard Powder .. .. .				1	—	1	—
Dates, Stoned .. .. .				—	—	1	—
"Farex" .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Fever Mixture .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Fish Dressing .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Fish Paste .. .. .				—	—	3	—
Fish Spread .. .. .				—	—	5	—
Flour .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Fynnon Salt .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Gelatine Powdered .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Ginger, Ground .. .. .				—	—	2	—
Gravy Mix .. .. .				—	—	1	—
Gravy Salt .. .. .				—	—	3	—
Honey .. .. .				—	—	1	—

					FORMAL		INFORMAL	
					Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Horlicks	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Horlicks, Chocolate Flavoured	..			..	—	—	1	—
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	8	—	—	—
Ice Cream, Dairy	..	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Ice Cream, Ready Mix	..		..	..	—	—	1	—
Instant Whip	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Jelly	..	..	..	..	—	—	7	—
Lard	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Lemon Flavouring Essence	..			..	—	—	1	—
Lemon Juice	..	..	..	..	1	—	2	—
Lemon Pie Filling	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Liver Salts	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Lollipop, Iced	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Macaroni	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Margarine	..	..	..	..	—	—	4	—
Marmite	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Marzipan	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Meat Paste	..	..	..	..	—	—	7	—
Milk	..	..	..	..	106	6	3	—
Milk, Condensed	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Milk Diet, Swedish	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Milk, Evaporated	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Milk Food	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Mincemeat	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Mint, Garden	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Mint in Jelly	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Mixed Spice	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Mushrooms	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Mustard	..	..	..	..	—	—	5	—
Nutmeg, Ground	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Oil, Cooking	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Olive Oil	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Ovaltine	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Pancakes, Scotch	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Parsley	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Peas, Tinned	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Peanut Butter	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Peel, Cut Mixed	..	..	..	..	1	—	2	—
Pepper	..	..	..	..	1	—	3	—
Piccalilli	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Pickling Spice	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Potato Cakes	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Preserves, Bramble	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Jam	..	..	..	..	—	—	7	—
Lemon Curd	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Protein Food	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Pudding, Christmas	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Pudding Mixture	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Pudding, Rice	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Rice, Ground	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Saccharin Tablets	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Salmon Spread	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Sandwich Spread	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Sauce	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Sauce Mix	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Sausage, Pork	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Savoury Vegetarian	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Shrimps, Potted	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—



				FORMAL		INFORMAL	
				Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Sild in Tomato Sauce	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Slimming Foods	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Soft Drinks, Blackcurrant Juice Syrup				—	—	1	—
Blackcurrant Vitamin C				—	—	1	—
Health Drink..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Lemonillo	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Orange Drink..	..	..	..	1	—	3	—
Orangillo	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Soup ..	..	..	..	—	—	5	—
Spirits, Brandy	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Gin	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Rum	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Whisky	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Steak Casserole	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Steak, Stewed	..	..	..	—	—	4	—
Stout ..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Suet ..	..	..	..	1	—	1	1
Sugar, Demerara	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Sweets,	..	..	..	1	—	5	—
Butter Drops	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Gluco Barley Sugar	..	..	..	—	1	—	—
Tea ..	..	..	..	1	—	7	—
Turkey, Minced	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Vinegar	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Vinegar, Raspberry	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Welsh Rarebit, Instant	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
				144	8	247	1

## 2. Details of action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst as unsatisfactory.

No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Proceedings
17	Gluko-Barley Sugar	Irregular label. The label states that the sweets contain not less than the equivalent of 10% Medicinal Glucose (B.P.) and 35% Liquid Glucose (B.P.) The composition of the sample agrees with the declaration but there is a technical error in the label, namely in the letters "B.P." after Liquid Glucose, since Liquid Glucose is deleted from the current (1958) British Pharmacopoeia these letters should not be used the suffix should be B.P.C. since Liquid Glucose is in the British Pharmaceutical Codex. On account of this technical error the label is classed as irregular.	Manufacturers warned by Town Clerk.

No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Proceedings
125	Shredded Beef Suet (Informal)	Deficient in beef fat.	Formal sample taken, proved genuine.
81	New Milk	Deficient in fat by 6.6%	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Formal sample taken, proved genuine.
95	New Milk	Contains 26.8% extraneous water.	
96	New Milk	Contains 28.9% extraneous water.	Case heard 29.10.62. Defendants fined a total of £40.
97	New Milk	Contains 16.0% extraneous water.	
98	New Milk	Contains 17.4% extraneous water.	
99	New Milk	Contains 35.2% extraneous water.	
106	Ice Cream	Deficient in fat.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.

### Extraneous Matter in Foods

Nine complaints were received of food containing extraneous matter or considered by the complainant to be unfit for some other reason. The details of the complaints and subsequent action are as follows:—

1. Sale of loaf containing hairs; these were identified as cat hairs. The bakehouse where the loaf was produced was inspected and conditions were found to be satisfactory, but there was a cat on the premises. A director of the firm was interviewed by the Chief Public Health Inspector and warned.

2. Sale of walnut loaf containing a nail. The bakery concerned was on inspection found to be quite well managed and maintained. However, legal proceedings were instituted and the firm fined (see legal proceedings).

3. Sale of "Empire" butter containing extraneous matter which on examination was found to be a piece of rubber. A representative of the firm packing the butter was interviewed by the Chief Public Health Inspector. He explained the measures taken by the firm to discover "foreign matter" in their produce.

4. Sale of packet of Figgerolls (protein food) containing some small insects later identified as spider beetles (*Ptinus tectus*). The shop from which the article was purchased was inspected; no evidence of any beetles was found. Later the stock was withdrawn and destroyed. The stock at the wholesalers' premises was inspected, found infested and destroyed. Both the firm packing the article and the wholesalers were written to, as result of which the wholesaler's premises were inspected and found to be infested with the beetle. The premises were later disinfested and arrangements were made for treatment every six weeks for 6 months. The wholesalers were interviewed by the Chief Public Health Inspector and warned.

5. Sale of Swiss Roll which was mouldy. A representative of the firm producing the article and the retailer were interviewed by the Chief Public Health Inspector and warned. The firm's representative explained the precautions taken to ensure the distribution of their products in strict rotation.

6. Sale of cheese which was mouldy and which appeared to have been gnawed by rodents. The premises were visited and some evidence of mice was found. A treatment for mice was being carried out at the time by a contracting firm. The manager was interviewed by the Chief Public Health Inspector and warned.

7. Sale of bacon which was mouldy. Legal proceedings were taken (see below).

8. Sale of tin of Mushroom Soup containing extraneous matter. This on examination was found to be composed of vegetable fibres and the Public Analyst gave his opinion that it was a piece of peat bed on which mushrooms are cultivated. Fragments of the peat bed are sometimes trapped in the gills of the mushrooms and are very difficult to wash away. The firm producing the article confirmed this and expressed how difficult it is to ensure that all this peat bed is washed away.

9. Sale of loaf containing a piece of twine. The bakery where the loaf was made was inspected and found to be satisfactory. The piece of twine resembles that which was used for tying of sacks of flour. The proprietor of the bakehouse was interviewed.

## Legal Proceedings

There were two cases during the year, where unsound food or food containing extraneous matter was brought to the notice of the Department, where it was considered that legal proceedings were warranted.

In the first case a walnut loaf was sold which was found to contain a nail. The firm was proceeded against under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The case was heard in the Magistrates' Court 16th March, 1962. The firm pleaded guilty and was fined £20.

In the second case bacon was sold which was mouldy. This firm was also proceeded against under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The case was heard in the Magistrates' Court 10th December, 1962. The firm pleaded guilty and was fined £10.



# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

## REPORT ON SAMPLES SUBMITTED.

RAYMOND MALLINDER, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.  
Public Analyst.

During the year 400 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

New Milk .. .. .	85
"Appeal to Cow" Milk .. .. .	4
Channel Islands Milk .. .. .	12
Sterilised Milk .. .. .	14
Other Food & Drugs .. .. .	285

The last item covers a wide range of commodities.

Nine samples were found to be irregular or adulterated, corresponding to 2.2 per cent of the samples examined:-

**Milk.** Six samples were unsatisfactory; one was 6.6% deficient in fat, and five others contained added water in proportions varying between 16.0% and 35.2%. The "Appeal to Cow" samples taken for comparison all complied with the standards laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations.

**Gluco-Barley Sugars.** A sample of glucose sweets was satisfactory as regards composition, but was mislabelled. The label stated that one of the ingredients was liquid Glucose B.P. whereas the correct designation should be Liquid Glucose B.P.C.

**Shredded Beef Suet.** This commodity is made by extruding shreds of beef fat and coating them with ground rice or other cereal powder, to keep the shreds from sticking together. The Food Standards (Suet) Order, 1952 permits this admixture of starch, but requires the product to contain at least 83% of beef fat. One sample contained only 71% of beef fat, the other 29% being cereal and moisture.

Ice Cream is required by the Food standards (Ice Cream) Regulations 1959 to contain a minimum of 5.0% of fat. One sample contained only 3.4% of fat.

The average results for the 97 genuine samples of New and Sterilised Milk were:-

Fat .. .. .	3.79 per cent
Non Fatty Solids .. .. .	8.79 per cent

The average results for the 12 samples of Channel Islands Milk were:-

Fat .. .. .	4.63 per cent
Non Fatty Solids .. .. .	9.13 per cent

All requisite samples were tested for preservatives and artificial colouring matter.



## DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

In connection with the inspection of premises and the granting of licences under this Order, the Chief Public Health Inspector and members of his staff have been appointed by the Watch Committee as Inspectors under the diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

During the year, 28 visits were paid to premises where boiling plants for waste food are installed. No contraventions were discovered and conditions were satisfactory. At the end of the year there were 12 licensed premises in the Borough. No new licenses were issued during the year.

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

28 samples were obtained during the year. Of these 10 were of feeding stuffs, all formal samples, and 18 fertilisers, all informal samples.

All the samples of feeding stuffs were satisfactory.

There were 3 unsatisfactory samples, all informal, of fertilisers; in each case the matter was referred to the authority of the area of production.

## PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

The poisons sold by persons whose names are on the list of sellers consists mainly of ammonia, phenol disinfectants and insecticides. The trades concerned are grocers, hardware dealers, hairdressers and agricultural suppliers.

At the end of the year the number on the list was 247 and the number of sellers whose names are recorded in a poison book (Sec. 18 (2) (b) ) was 3.

There were 78 visits to premises during the year. No action was found to be necessary.

## WATER SUPPLY

W. M. JOLLANS, ESQ., M.A., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.  
Waterworks Engineer and Manager

### Water

The consumption of water during the year is shown in the following figures:—

For domestic purposes	32.76 gallons per head per day.
For trade purposes	19.14    „    „    „    „    „
Total	51.90    „    „    „    „    „

The figures show an increase of 2.24 gallons per head per day in Domestic supply, and an increase of 0.60 gallons per head per day in Trade supply on the consumption returns for 1961.

All water from impounding reservoirs is filtered and chlorinated prior to distribution, and a small quantity of lime is added to the filtrate to raise the pH of the water to between 7.5 and 8.5.

The sources of supply and treatment plants are as follows:—

Sources	Treatment Plants
Blackmoorfoot Reservoir.	Blackmoorfoot North } Blackmoorfoot South }
Deerhill Reservoir	Deerhill.
Wessenden Old Reservoir	
Butterley Reservoir	
Blakeley Reservoir	
Longwood Reservoir	Longwood
Wessenden Head Reservoir	Cowlersley
Deanhead Reservoir	Scapegoat Hill
Digley Reservoir	Hill Top
Highmoor Reservoirs	Holmbridge
	Meltham

Chemical examination of all water is carried out every quarter and the following table shows the results obtained for Blackmoorfoot North treated water. Other waters gave similar analyses.

Results expressed in parts per million (mg/litre)

Date 1962	Free Chlorine	Re-action pH	Chlorine as Chlorides	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Free and Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours 37°C.	Permanent Hardness	Temporary Hardness	Total Hardness	Lead
1 Jan.	0.1	7.2	12.0	Nil	0.26	0.18	0.52	24	16	40	Nil
29 Mar.	0.2	7.6	13.5	Nil	0.24	0.20	0.60	25	13	38	Nil
27 Jun.	0.2	8.2	14.0	0.05	0.22	0.16	0.34	26	13	39	Nil
11 Sept.	0.1	8.2	12.0	Nil	0.22	0.16	0.59	33	11	44	Nil

N.B. Tests with treated water have shown that plumbo-solvency is negligible at pH values greater than 7.0.

Samples are taken from consumers' taps in each area of supply weekly and submitted to bacteriological analysis.

Total Number of Bacteriological Samples .. .. .	521
Total Number of Raw Water Bacteriological Samples .. ..	20
Total Number of Treated Water Bacteriological Samples .. ..	501
Percentage of negative bacteriological samples (Treated Water) ..	98.2%
Presumptive B. Coli 1 per 100 ml. = 6 samples .. .. .	1.2%
Presumptive B. Coli 2 per 100 ml. = 0 samples .. .. .	0.0%
Presumptive B. Coli 3 per 100 ml. = 1 sample .. .. .	0.2%
Presumptive B. Coli 3 per 100 ml. = 2 samples .. .. .	0.4%

63 samples were taken in conjunction with the Public Health Department.

Number of houses supplied .. .. .	68,621
Population supplied .. .. .	184,181
(a) Direct to House .. .. .	184,181
(b) By means of standpipe .. .. .	Nil
Number of clean W.Cs. including trough closets .. .. .	64,536
Number of House W.Cs. added during the year .. .. .	1,757
Number of Trade W.Cs. added during the year .. .. .	109

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

W. Pitchforth, Esq.,  
Cleansing and Haulage Superintendent.

The recruitment of suitable labour for refuse collection was slightly less difficult than in recent years due to engagement of more coloured men who now form more than 50% of the total labour force. The increase in numbers of staff available was reflected in the turnover of labour, which dropped from 233 in 1961 to 100 in 1962. The average frequency of refuse removal again showed an improvement on the previous year.

Towards the end of the year a new compression type vehicle was put into operation. With a vehicle of this type a team of refuse collectors is able to put a whole morning's or afternoon's collection into one load, thus eliminating three or four journeys each day to the disposal point and avoiding the necessity of getting bins out on to the kerb edge whilst the wagon is away at the tip. These wagons are much more expensive to run than the older, side-loading vehicles, but the extra cost should be compensated for by increased efficiency and more hygienic collection.



Salvage of paper, textiles, ferrous and non-ferrous metals was continued, but prices still maintained the downward trend of the previous year. In April, quota restrictions were imposed by the board mills on the sale of waste paper, the market for newsprint being closed entirely. The amount of waste paper sold was therefore, only 1,227 tons against the previous year's figure of 1.423 tons. The restrictions were eased at the end of the year and it is hoped that they will be lifted entirely during 1963.

Refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping on sites at Berry Brow, Hillhouse, Deighton and Bradley, and by the small incinerator at Hillhouse, where market refuse, dead dogs and cats, etc., were disposed of. Tipping was completed at Deighton during November and the site was handed back to the Borough Architect's Department for conversion into playing fields for the use of the students at Deighton Secondary Modern School.

Particulars of work performed during the year are as follows:-

Weight of refuse collected .. .. .	42,913 tons, 7 cwts.
Number of cesspools emptied .. .. .	7
Refuse incinerated at Hillhouse Depot ..	848 tons, 12 cwts.
Refuse tipped .. .. .	41,421 tons, 12 cwts.
Dust bins collected .. .. .	2,330,903
Privy middens emptied .. .. .	572

### Sanitary Accommodation.

Conversion to W.C. system from privies ..	1
Conversion to W.C. system from tubs ..	—
Conversions to tub system from privies ..	—
Number of tub closets (including buildings for housing chemical closets) .. ..	335
Number of tubs in use .. .. .	343*
Number of dustbins in use .. .. .	55,139
Number of privy middens .. .. .	43

	New	Left
Turnover of labour during 1962 .. .. .	100	95

\*This figure includes a number of "temporary" tubs issued to building sites (the remaining tubs and privy middens are all at properties scheduled for action under the Housing Acts, or in parts of the Borough where there are not sufficient water supply and sewer available).

## SEWERAGE

A. L. PERCY, ESQ., B.SC., M.I.C.E., M.I. STRUCT. E., M.I.MUN.E., A.M.T.P.I.  
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

### 1. Sewerage

The following sewerage works were carried out or completed during the year ended 31st December, 1962:—

The construction of 1,500 lineal yards of foul water sewer at Bank Foot Lane and Moor Lane, Netherton, to alleviate flooding and to allow housing development to proceed in the area.

The construction of 75 lineal yards of surface water culvert beneath Halifax Road, Birchencliffe, to alleviate flooding.

The reconstruction of 124 lineal yards of defective stone walled sewers and the construction of 757 lineal yards of foul and surface water sewers in connection with the New Inner Ring Road.

The construction of 110 lineal yards of surface water sewer for the drainage of Long Lane, Dalton.

The construction of 95 lineal yards of sewer at "Heathfield" Blackmoorfoot Road to enable housing development to proceed.

Work was commenced in December on the construction of the New Hey Road Relief Sewer, which will cost £158,000 and extend from Lowergate, Milnsbridge to Lindley Moor Road, a distance of 3,900 lineal yards. This sewer will alleviate flooding in the existing sewerage system and provide for the full future development of some 600 acres.

Work also commenced in December on the construction and reconstruction of 530 lineal yards of foul water sewer at Greenhead Road, Dalton. When completed this sewer will alleviate sur-charging in the existing sewerage system and allow development to proceed in the area.

During 1962, 936 untrapped street gullies were fitted with traps.

The total length of sewer laid during the year was 2,680 lineal yards.

## 2. Sewerage Disposal Works Extension

Additional biological filters of 83,000 cubic yards capacity, on the site at Heaton Lodge, are nearing completion and are due to be put into operation early in 1963. approximately £700,000 having been spent on the site to date. Further works for improving the arrangements for sewage treatment are being designed.

## 3. Street Cleansing

The following street scavenging works were carried out:—

125,546 street gullies were cleansed.  
16,891 miles of road were travelled by mechanical sweepers.  
2,485 loads of refuse were collected from the roads and gullies.

In all 50 men were employed scavenging by hand.

## SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

H. H. GOLDTHORPE, ESQ., D.ÉS.SC., B.SC., A.R.I.C., F.INST.S.P.  
General Manager.

During the year ending 31st December, 1962, the following amounts of sewage, trade waste, infiltration and storm water have been received at the Deighton Works for treatment:—

Leeds Road Sewer	..	..	..	..	5,611,483,000 gallons
Chemical Trade Sewer	..	..	..	..	2,070,423,000 gallons
Total flow					7,681,906,000 gallons

The amounts of sludge and solid matter removed from the tanks during the year were as follows:—

					tons
Catch Pit	..	..	..	..	752
Detritus Tanks	..	..	..	..	18,827
Sedimentation Tanks	..	..	..	..	32,589
Chemical Sedimentation Tanks	..	..	..	..	70,789
Humus Tanks	..	..	..	..	19,151
Total					142,108

The pressure filtration plants at Deighton and on the new site at Bradley have produced the following amounts of press cake:—

Site	Source of Cake	Presses Made	Tons of Cake
Deighton	Domestic and Textile Sludges	1,504	6,392
Bradley	Chemical Wastes Sludge	1,709	7,263
Bradley	Biological Sludge	547	2,375

During the year 319 tons of recovered grease and 3,950 tons of fertilisers have been sold.



## PUBLIC BATHS IN THE BOROUGH

N. HOLGATE, ESQ., M.N.A.B.S.

Baths Superintendent.

### Cambridge Road Baths.

This establishment comprises of two swimming baths, ladies and gents slipper baths, gents shower baths, ladies and gents foam baths, a small cafe and an establishment laundry.

The large bath, now well known to viewers of B.B.C. Grandstand, is 100ft. × 35ft. and open for public bathing throughout the year. The small bath is reserved for schools, clubs, advanced classes, and special "learn to swim" classes.

### Ramsden Street Baths.

This swimming bath is reserved during normal school hours exclusively for schools and during the evening for swimming clubs.

This establishment, whilst much older than Cambridge Road, is nevertheless kept up to the necessary standard of purity by modern equipment.

### General.

During the past year January 1st to December 31st, 1962, 215,825 public bathers were admitted and 124,000 children attended in organised classes. The Corporation, in order to encourage school children to swim, issue free passes to all children attending Borough Schools who pass the Bronze Medallion of the Royal Life Saving Society. In 1962, 140 passes were issued.

The attendances of old age pensioners to take advantage of the free bathing facilities increases each year. The department is happy to welcome these older people and looks forward to serving more in the next year.

The Parks, Cemeteries & Allotments Committee have indicated that they are prepared to support any new scheme for a swimming bath incorporated in a central sports centre, in preference to building a swimming bath on another site, and we look forward to some progress in this direction in the near future.

The attendances at the baths of people with very small children have increased tremendously and it is pleasing, indeed, to see the advantage taken of the facilities provided to introduce swimming to children of even a few months old.

The number of parents bringing very small babies and children to the baths to enjoy bathing in warm water has increased steadily and the number of very small "nymphs" in the baths in Huddersfield is now taken very much for granted.

To further encourage parents to take an active part in swimming, the Central Council of Physical Recreation have organised further classes for adults who wish to learn, or better their swimming. These classes have been and are proving to be a tremendous success and very popular with the adults who have attended.

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